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With Supplement: On the
Roof of the World. SIXPENCE.

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THE MAN WHO BEAT A WILBUR WRIGHT RECORD AFTER ONLY THIRTY-FIVE DAYS' TRAINING: M. ROGER SOMMER, WHO HAS FLOWN FOR TWO HOURS, TWENTY-SEVEN MINUTES, FIFTEEN SECONDS, ON HIS FARMAN AEROPLANE.

M. Sommer beat Mr. Wilbur Wright's record for duration of flight (2 h. 20 min. 23 sec.) by nearly seven minutes the other day. His feat is not only a very remarkable one in itself, but is additionally interesting when the aviator's career is set out. We give this, in detailed form, as it appeared in the "Mail": "July 4.—Sommer sees a Farman aeroplane for sale at Châlons; buys it; obtains instruction: six-kilometre flight the same day. July 5.—Thirty-minute flight. July 6-13.—Bad weather. July 14.—Flight across country from Châlons to Savenay and back. July 17.—Thirty-minute flight. July 18.—1 h. 4 min. flight. August 1.—1 h. 50 min. flight; French record beaten. August 7.—2 h. 27 min. 15 sec. flight; world's record beaten."—[PHOTOGRAPH BY "RAPID," PARIS.]

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LONDON PUBLICITY COMPANY.	ROYAL COLONIAL INSTITUTE.
One Hundred and Twenty Years of Life and How to Attain Them. Charles Reinhardt, M.D. 7s.	Royal Colonial Institute: Report of Proceedings. Vol. XL. 1909. Edited by the Secretary.

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A PREHISTORIC BRITISH BOAT.

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

WHEN recently in the neighbourhood of the small town of Brigg in North Lincolnshire, my attention was drawn to a wonderful prehistoric boat, peacefully reposing in a small wooden house erected for that purpose by the late Mr. Valentine Cary-Elwes, of Billing Hall, Northampton.

The boat was offered by him to the British Museum, but was declined by the authorities on account of its size. It was discovered by workmen digging a pit for a new gasometer, on the right bank of the old channel of the river Ancholme. It lay nearly at right angles to the bank and twenty-five yards from the water, the upper edge at the bows being 2 ft. and the stern 3 ft. 7 in. from the surface of the ground. The bottom of the bows was 4 ft. 9 in. and the stern 6 ft. 11 in. under ground. The stern lay towards the water.

The boat itself is hollowed out of one huge oak log, 48 ft. 6 in. long, about 6 ft. in diameter, and showing no signs of branches until close to the upper end.

This would give us an oak 18 ft. in circumference, with a bole of 50 ft., without a branch. The root end has been formed into the stern, the upper end into the bows. The sides are about 2 in. thick, the bottom 4 in.; but at the stern it is much thicker, being about 16 in.

In each bow there are two big holes, 12 in. in diameter, skilfully plugged with wood, and rounded off in the form of a boss. The grain about these holes indicates that here grew the lowest boughs of this great tree.

The designers of the boat apparently considered it necessary to strengthen the stern, owing, probably, to natural decay near the roots. For this purpose a stern board, which was found near the boat, was evidently constructed. The board measures 4 ft. at the top, is 2 ft. 5½ in. deep, and 2 in. thick.

There are evidences of decks and seats, but not of masts or rowlocks, so it is probable that paddles were used.

No trace of any metal was found, all the mending being done with animal sinews or wooden pegs.

Above the grave of the boat lay an old oak forest bed, and upon the date of that forest the question as to the age of the boat mainly hinges. If the boat belongs to the Roman period, the forest must have existed during or after the Roman occupation.

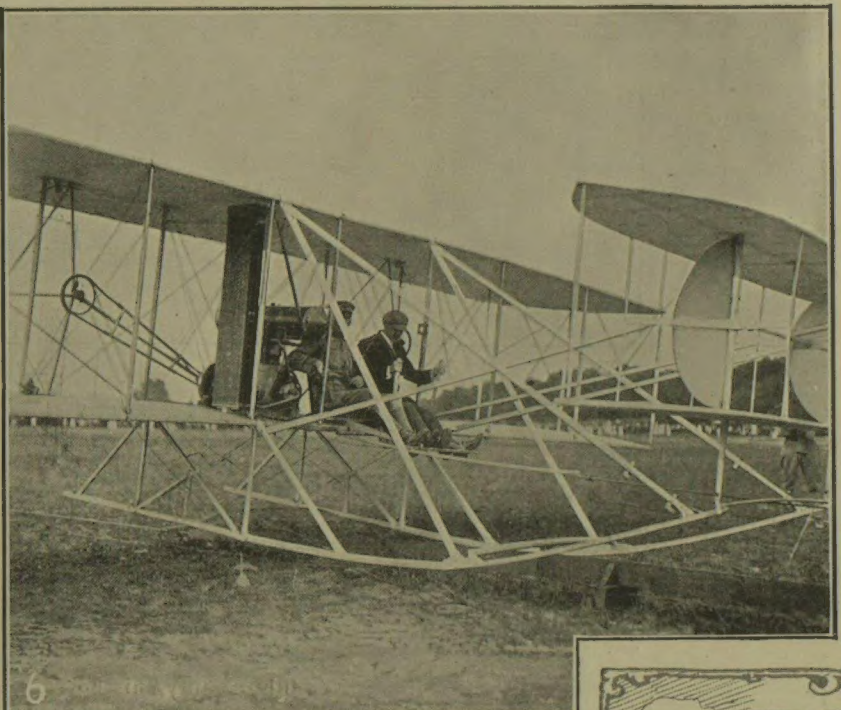
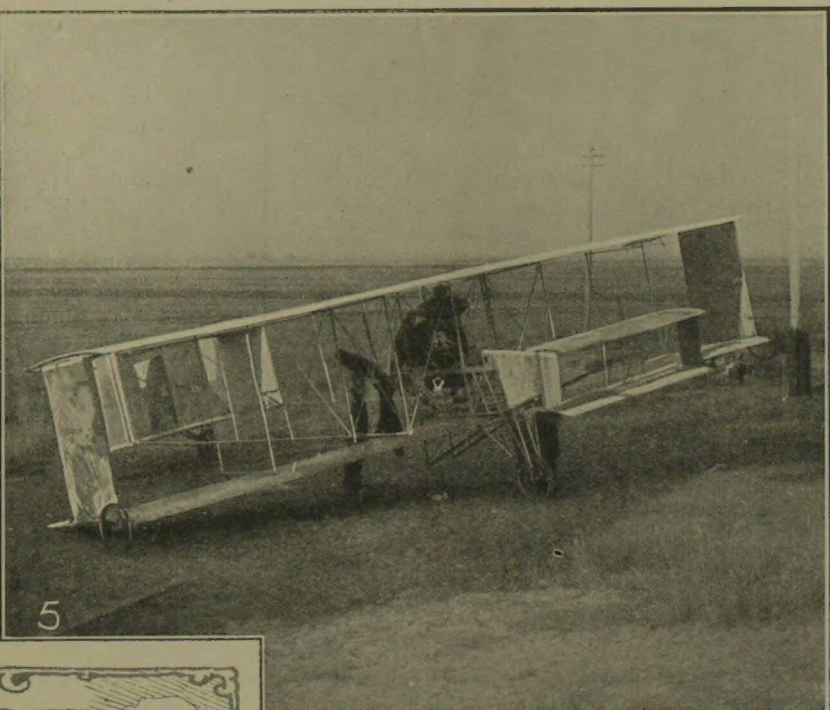
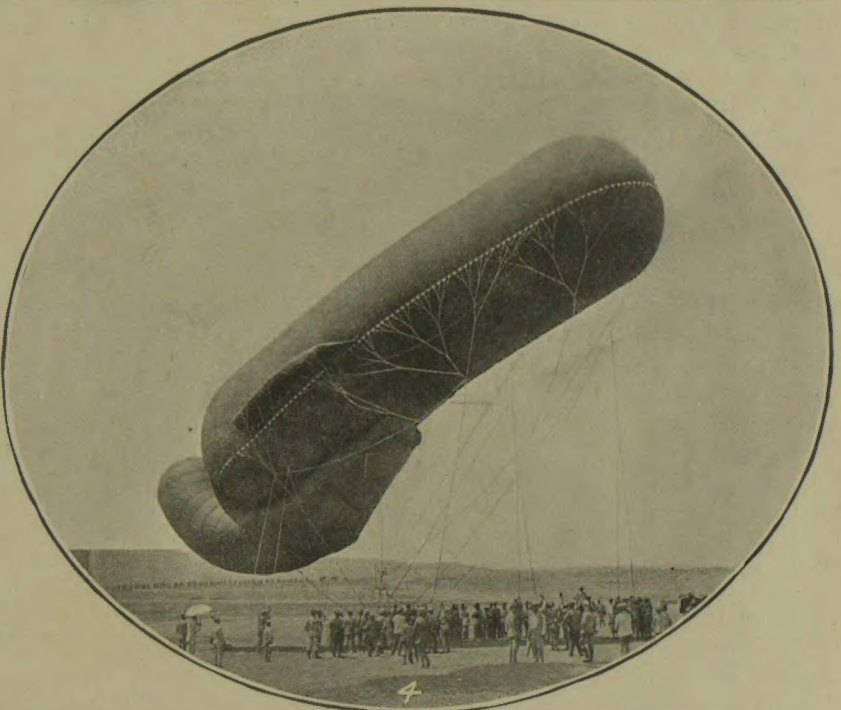
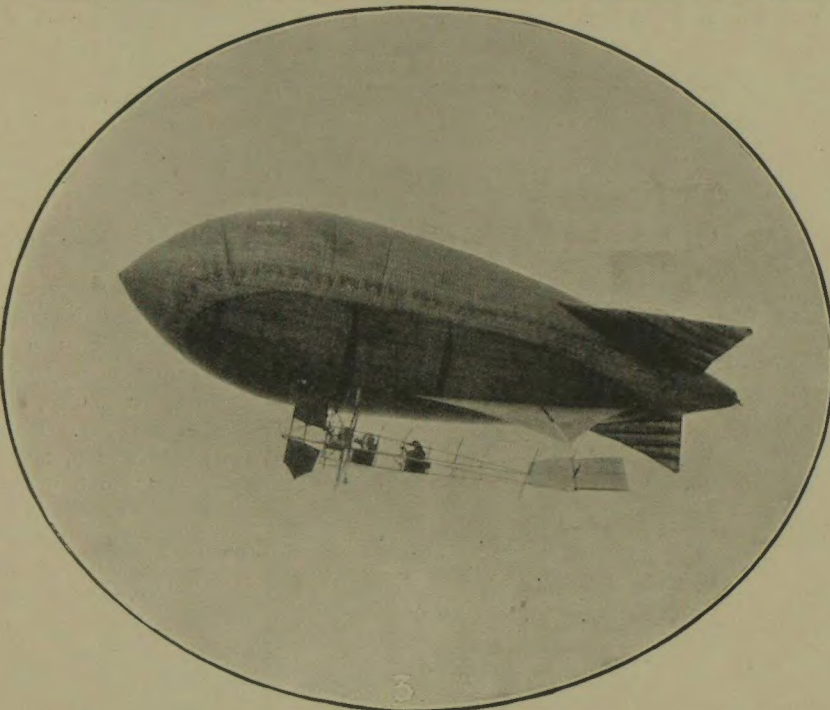
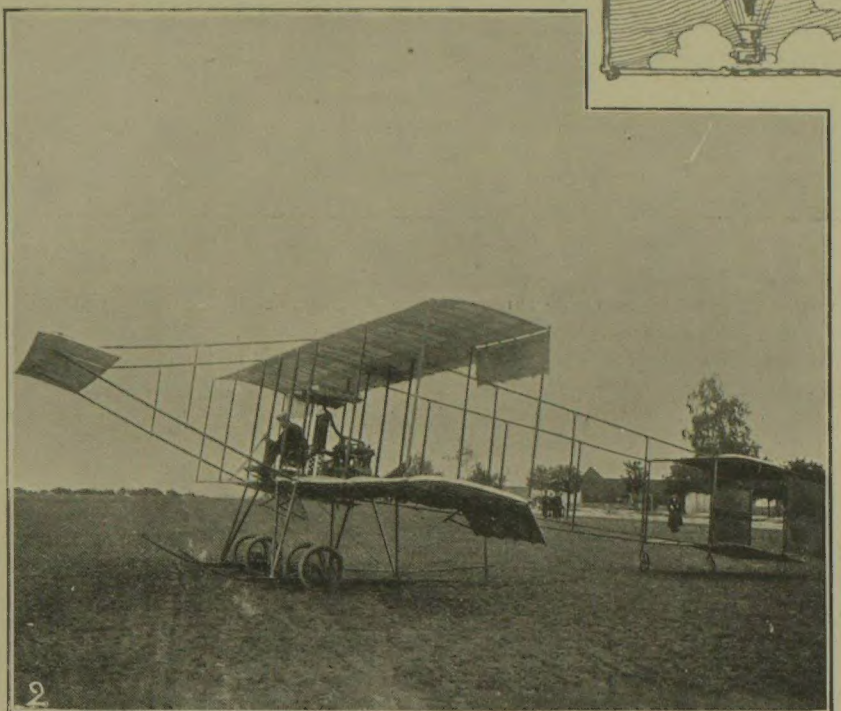
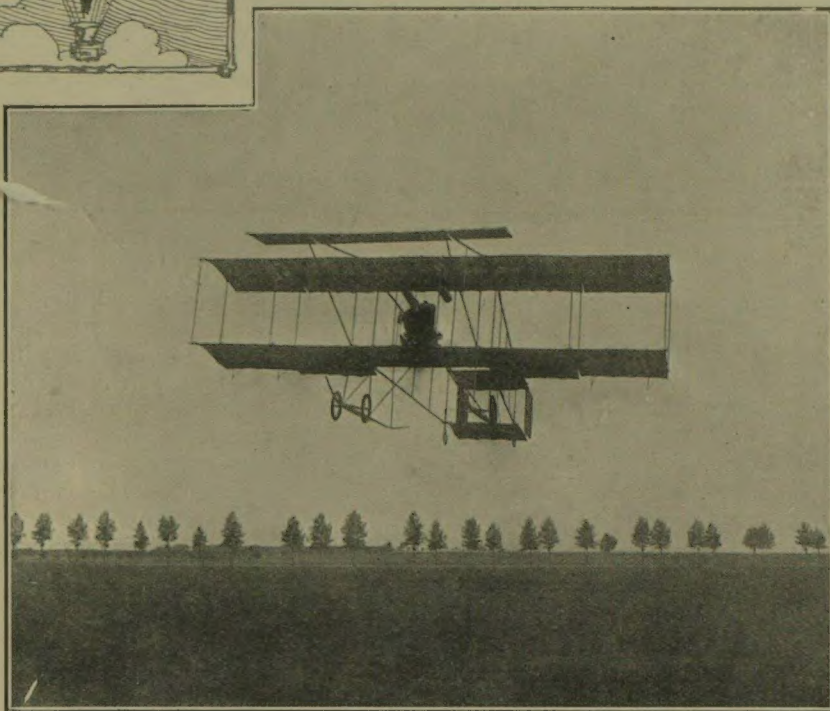
But no Roman relics have been found in the clay in which the boat rested, although many have been recovered from the peat above, on ground which the Romans occupied for some three centuries. This fact points to the existence of the forest before the Roman occupation. Mr. Cary-Elwes, taking 100 A.D. for the Roman occupation, and allowing from 600 to 1000 years for the growth and decay of the forest, calculated the age of the boat at a minimum of 2400 years.

W. F. WHITE.

THE RUSSIAN BASTILLE.

TO the average English reader the idea of Russian prisons conjures up a sort of panorama of unspeakable misery and fiendish cruelty, yet every faithful picture hitherto presented shows them to be far less inhuman than our imagination had drawn them. Prince Krapotkin, that veteran martyr to the philosophy of Anarchism, who has had experience of both, frankly and unhesitatingly recorded his preference for Russian to French prisons in his remarkable work on the subject. The book under review, "The Russian Bastille; or, the Schlusselfburg Fortress," by L. P. Youvatshev; translated from the Russian by Dr. A. S. Rappoport (Chatto and Windus), which bears on every page the impress of truth and sincerity, is no exception. Mr. Youvatshev has not dipped his pen in gall, and, while he makes our hearts go out towards him and his fellow-sufferers in pity for their terrible experiences, he also makes us feel that his warders and jailers were, after all, human beings with kindly hearts. The governor of the prison who apologised to the prisoner for calling him "thou," was one of nature's gentlemen; the doctors, and even the gendarmes, were compassionate; the account of the sweet old Princess Dondukoff-Korsakoff is charming; and the author has even a kind word, by implication, for the monster Plehve. After all, this is not astounding: Russians are by nature genial and amiable; cruelty of any kind is repugnant to their disposition. Those who are acquainted with Russia know that such eminent humanitarians as M. Galkin Vrasiki, for instance, were selected to preside over the Prison Commission, and that some of the Russian prisons are simply models which Europe might copy with advantage. The cruelty and the wickedness of the Russian prison system lie in the use that is made of it. Here is M. Youvatshev, an innocent man, condemned to twenty-odd years of misery. This is revolting, this is horrible, barbarous, anything you will, but it is also the fortune of war. That is the point of view which we over here are apt to lose sight of. Russia is divided into two camps—the official or Government camp, and the revolutionary or Opposition camp. The latter has declared war to the knife, and the bomb, to the former, which is on the defensive, fighting for its dear life, for its continued existence, its salaries, privileges, and power. No quarter is asked, none given. The revolutionaries are not so weak or so despicable as to ask for mercy. So long as free speech is stifled, so long as men and women are prohibited from voicing their thoughts in Russia, the fight will continue, and there will be innocent victims, there will be regrettable incidents, individual acts of cruelty, treachery, kindness, devotion, and heroism—in fact, all the gamut of human nature will be run through. A perusal of this fascinating work will help the English reader to understand the extraordinary state of things in Russia, and will help him to respect and admire the noble Russian people who are so bravely fighting in the ranks of the opposing forces.

THE CENTURY OF FLIGHT: AVIATION AT HOME AND ABROAD.



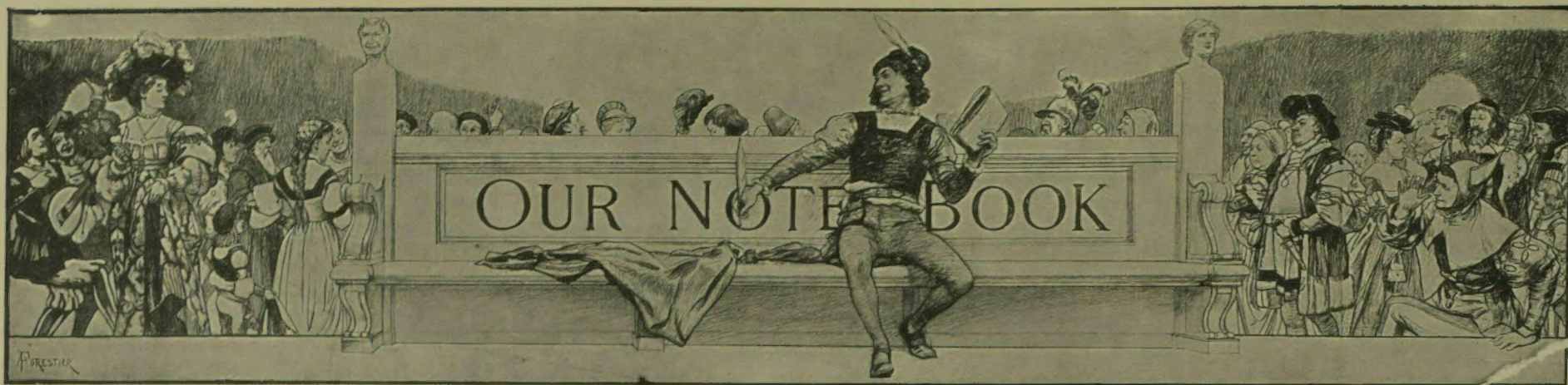
1. A WILBUR WRIGHT RECORD BEATEN BY AN AERONAUT OF FIVE WEEKS' STANDING: M. SOMMER DURING HIS FLIGHT OF TWO HOURS, TWENTY-SEVEN MINUTES, FIFTEEN SECONDS.
2. THE FARMAN BIPLANE ON WHICH M. SOMMER BROKE ALL RECORDS FOR DURATION OF FLIGHT: THE AEROPLANE, SHOWING THE WHEELS AND RUNNERS ON WHICH IT ALIGHTS.

3. PIONEER OF THE WAR OFFICE'S FLEET OF DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS AND AEROPLANES: THE ARMY AIR-SHIP "BABY" IN FLIGHT.
4. THE EYE OF THE SPANISH ARMY AT MELILLA: THE WAR-BALLOON FROM WHICH THE ARTILLERY FIRE OF GENERAL MARINA'S FORCES IS DIRECTED.

5. A HOWARD T. WRIGHT AEROPLANE ON THE SANDS OF ENGLAND: MR. SETON CARR'S AIR-SHIP AT CAMBER, IN SUSSEX.
6. FLYING FOR AN HOUR WITH A PASSENGER ABOARD: MR. ORVILLE WRIGHT AND LIEUTENANT FRANK P. LAHM ON A WRIGHT BIPLANE.

Day by day it becomes more and more apparent that there is every likelihood of the twentieth century being known in the future as the century of flight. At home and abroad, dirigible balloons and aeroplanes are in evidence. Indeed, there are flying machines and rumours of flying machines from all parts of the civilised world. With regard to our photographs, it may be said that M. Sommer, a pupil of Mr. Henry Farman, thirty-two years of age, beat all records for duration of flight the other day by staying in the air for two hours, twenty-seven minutes, and fifteen seconds. This feat is all the more remarkable when it is recorded that M. Sommer's experience with a Farman biplane is extraordinarily slight. It was only on July 4 last that he purchased one of the flying machines. On the same day he obtained instructions and made a trial flight, covering six kilometres. On the next day he flew for thirty minutes. Of the Army dirigible "Baby" it may be said that this, although effective enough, is likely soon to be as much a thing of the past as are the motor-cars that ran along the roads in the days of the red flag. Do we not know that the British "air office" hopes to have the direction of four dirigible balloons and two aeroplanes in the near future? Concerning the Spanish war-balloon at Melilla there is practically nothing to be said: its uses are obvious. The Howard T. Wright aeroplane shown at Camber is the property of Mr. Seton Carr, who hopes to make some trial flights very soon.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY FILIATRE, BRANGER, GALE AND POLDEN, HALFTONES, BELL, AND CLAUDY.



By G. K. CHESTERTON.

I HAVE been glancing over two or three of the appreciations of Tennyson appropriate to his centenary, and have been struck with a curious tone of coldness towards him in almost all quarters. Now this is really a very peculiar thing. For it is a case of coldness to quite brilliant and unquestionable literary merit. Whether Tennyson was a great poet I shall not discuss. I understand that one has to wait about eight hundred years before discussing that; and my only complaint against the printers of this paper is that they will not wait even for much shorter periods. But that Tennyson was a poet is as solid and certain as that Roberts is a billiard-player. That Tennyson was an astonishingly good poet is as solid and certain as that Roberts is an astonishingly good billiard-player. Even in these matters of art there are some things analogous to matters of fact. It is no good disputing about tastes—partly because some tastes are beyond dispute. If anyone tells me that—

There is fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at
the gate;

or that—

Tears from the depth of some
divine despair

is not fine poetry, I am quite prepared to treat him as I would one who said that grass was not green or that I was not corpulent. And by all common chances Tennyson ought to be preserved as a pleasure—a sensuous pleasure if you like, but certainly a genuine one. There is no more reason for dropping Tennyson than for dropping Virgil. We do not mind Virgil's view of Augustus, nor need we mind Tennyson's view of Queen Victoria. Beauty is unanswerable, in a poem as much as in a woman. There were Victorian writers whose art is not perfectly appreciable apart from their enthusiasm. Kingsley's "Yeast" is a fine book, but not quite so fine a book as it seemed when one's own social passions were still yeasty. Browning and Coventry Patmore are justly admired, but they are most admired where they are most agreed with. But "St. Agnes' Eve," is an unimpeachably beautiful poem, whether one believes in St. Agnes or detests her. One would think that a man who had thus left indubitably good verse would receive natural and steady gratitude, like a man who left indubitably good wine to his nephew, or indubitably good pictures to the National Portrait Gallery. Nevertheless, as I have said, the tone of all the papers, modernist or old-fashioned, has been mainly frigid. What is the meaning of this?

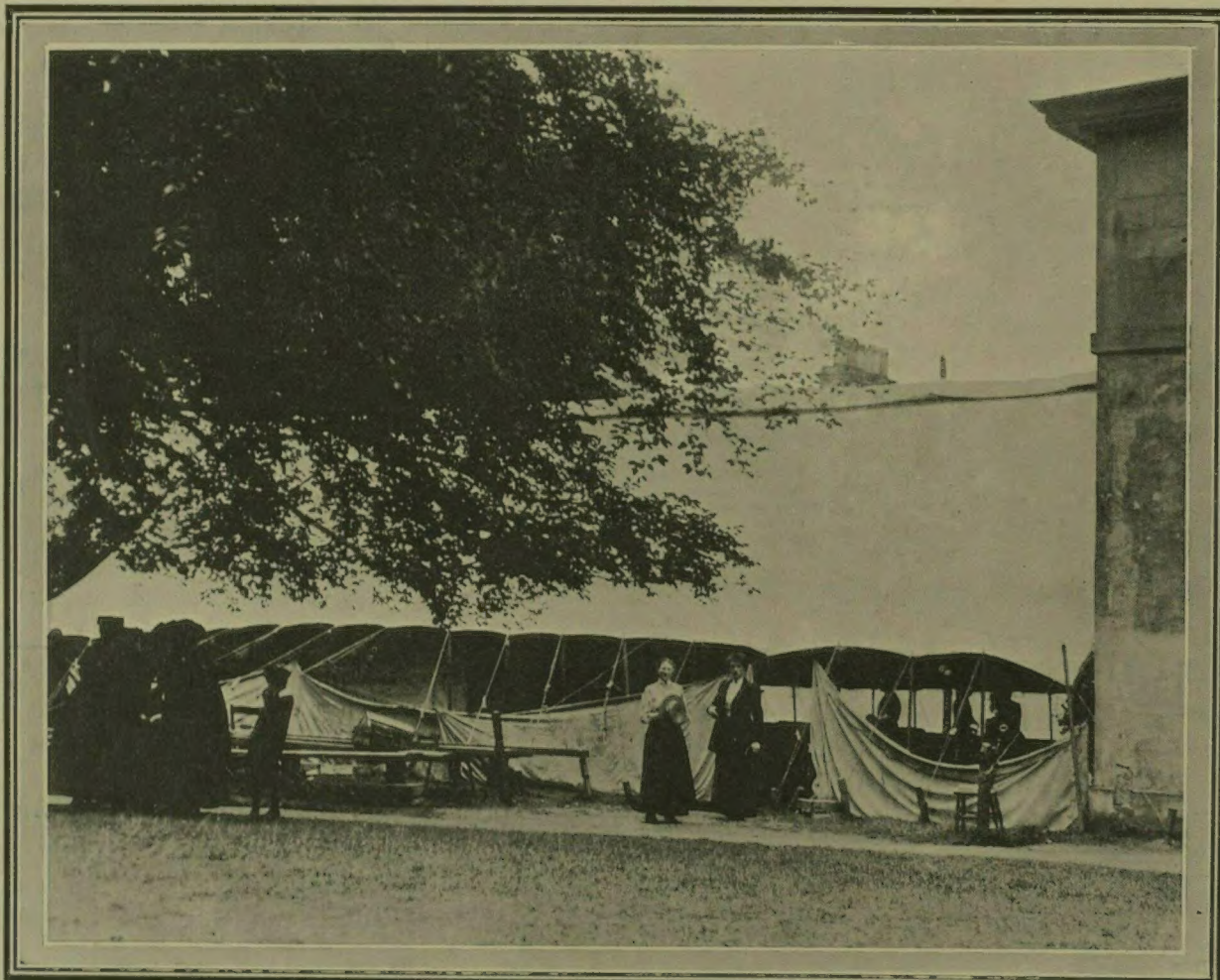
I will ask permission to answer this question by abruptly and even brutally changing the subject. My remarks must, first of all, seem irrelevant even to effrontery; they shall prove their relevance later on. In turning the pages of one of the papers containing such a light and unsympathetic treatment of Tennyson, my eyes catches the following sentence: "By the light of modern science and thought, we are in a position to see that each normal human being in some way repeats historically the life of the human race." This is a very typical modern assertion; that is, it is an assertion for which there is not and never has been a single spot or speck of proof. We know

precious little about what the life of the human race has been; and none of our scientific conjectures about it bear the remotest resemblance to the actual growth of a child. According to this theory, a baby begins by chipping flints and rubbing sticks together to find fire. One so often sees babies doing this. About the age of five the child, before the delighted eyes of his parents, founds a village community. By the time he is eleven it has become a small city state, the replica of ancient Athens. Encouraged by this, the boy proceeds, and before he is fourteen has founded the Roman Empire. But now his parents have a serious set-back. Having watched him so far, not only with pleasure, but with a very natural surprise, they must strengthen themselves to endure the spectacle of decay. They have now to watch their child going through the decline of the Western Empire and the Dark Ages.

writer who lays down this splendid and staggering lie calmly says that "by the light of modern science and thought we are in a position to see" that it is true. "Seeing" is a strong word to use of our conviction that icebergs are in the north, or that the earth goes round the sun. Yet anybody can use it of any casual or crazy biological fancy seen in some newspaper or suggested in some debating club. This is the rooted weakness of our time. Science, which means exactitude, has become the mother of all inexactitude.

This is the failure of the epoch, and this explains the partial failure of Tennyson. He was par excellence the poet of popular science—that is, of all such cloudy and ill-considered assertions as the above. He was the perfectly educated man of classics and the half-educated man of science. No one

did more to encourage the colossal blunder that the survival of the fittest means the survival of the best. One might as well say that the survival of the fittest means the survival of the fattest. Tennyson's position has grown shaky because it rested not on any clear dogmas old or new, but on two or three temporary, we might say desperate, compromises of his own day. He grasped at Evolution, not because it was definite, but because it was indefinite; not because it was daring, but because it was safe. It gave him the hope that man might one day be an angel, and England a free democracy; but it soothed him with the assurance that neither of these alarming things would happen just yet. Virgil used his verbal felicities to describe the eternal idea of the Roman Imperium. Tennyson used his verbal felicities for the accidental equilibrium of the British Constitution. "To spare the humble and war down the proud," is a permanent idea for the policing of this planet. But that freedom should "slowly broaden down from precedent to precedent" merely happens to be the policy of the



THE SECT OF ONE SUIT: THE MARQUEE IN WHICH THE COONEYTES ARE HOLDING THEIR MEETINGS.

The sect known as the Cooneytes is now holding its annual congress at Crocknacrive, the house of Mr. John West, at Ballinamallard, County Fermanagh, their usual place of meeting. Some two thousand people, from all parts of the United Kingdom, attend the various religious services. Among the principal tenets of the Cooneytes is renunciation of worldly possessions. The women are very plainly dressed, while the men pilgrims, who are unshaven, are not permitted, it is said, to have more than one suit of clothes, and only indulge in a second shirt as a sheer necessity. Another practice of the sect is that of baptism by total immersion in a running stream.

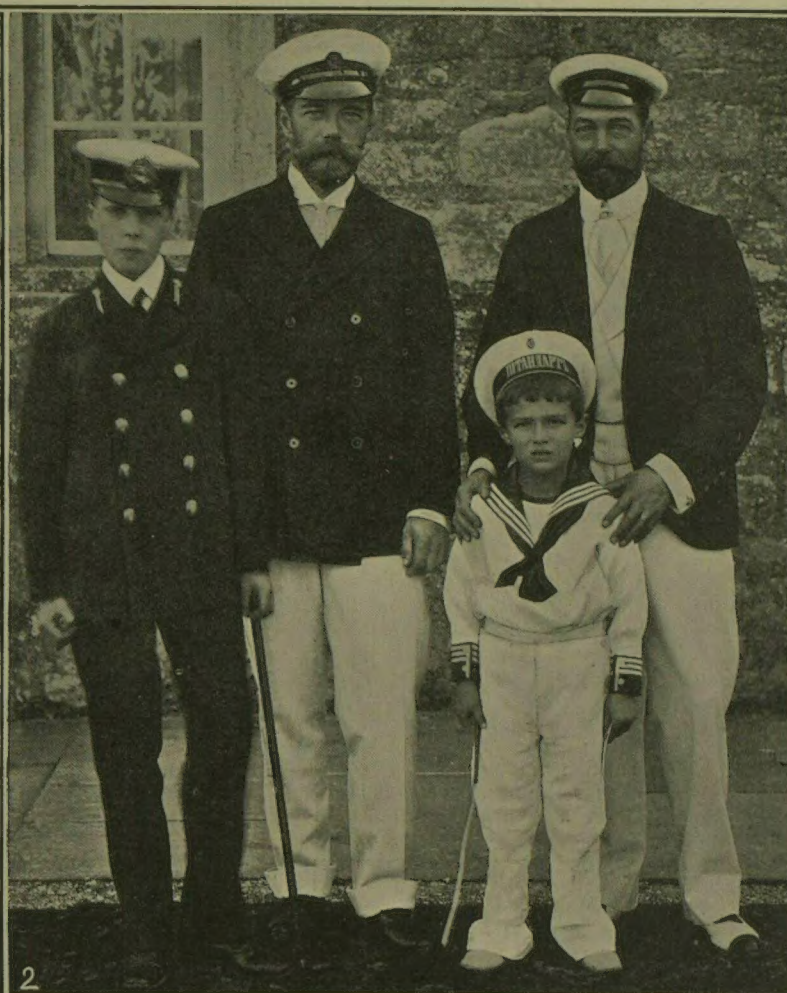
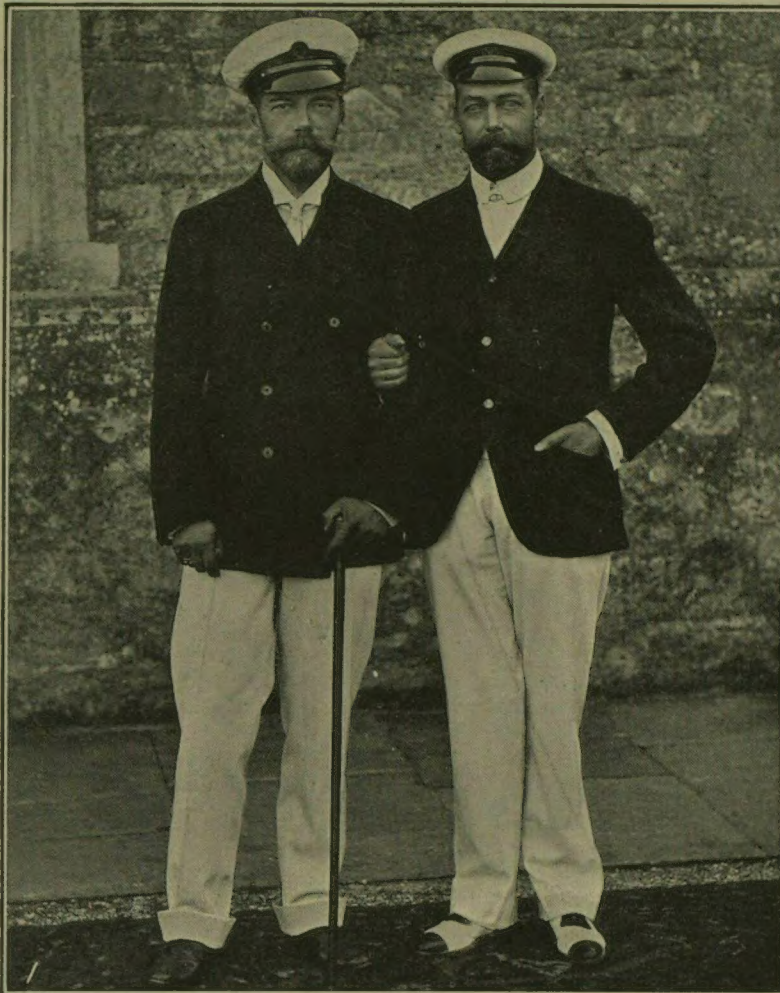
They see the invasion of the Huns and that of the Norsemen chasing each other across his expressive face. He seems a little happier after he has "repeated" the Battle of Chalons and the unsuccessful Siege of Paris; and by the time he comes to the twelfth century, his boyish face is as bright as it was of old when he was "repeating" Pericles or Camillus. I have no space to follow this remarkable demonstration of how history repeats itself in the youth; how he grows dismal at twenty-three to represent the end of Mediævalism, brightens because the Renaissance is coming, darkens again with the disputes of the later Reformation, broadens placidly through the thirties as the rational eighteenth century, till at last, about forty-three, he gives a great yell and begins to burn the house down, as a symbol of the French Revolution. Such (we shall all agree) is the ordinary development of a boy.

Now, seriously, does anyone believe a word of such bosh? Does anyone think that a child will repeat the periods of human history? Does anyone ever allow for a daughter in the Stone Age, or excuse a son because he is in the fourth century B.C. Yet the

English upper class; it has no vital sanction; it might be much better to broaden quickly. One can write great poetry about a truth or even about a falsehood, but hardly about a legal fiction. The misanthropic idea, as in Byron, is not a truth, but it is one of the immortal lies. As long as humanity exists, humanity can be hated. Wherever one shall gather by himself, Byron is in the midst of him. It is a common and recurrent mood to regard man as a hopeless Yahoo. But it is not a natural mood to regard man as a hopeful Yahoo, as the Evolutionists did, as a creature changing before one's eyes from bestial to beautiful, a creature whose tail has just dropped off while he is staring at a far-off divine event. This particular compromise between contempt and hope was an accident of Tennyson's time, and, like his liberal Conservatism, will probably never be found again. His weakness was not being old-fashioned or new-fashioned, but being fashionable. His feet were set on things transitory and untenable, compromises and compacts of silence. Yet he was so perfect a poet that I fancy he will still be able to stand, even upon such clouds.

FRIENDS: THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN SOVEREIGNS AND THEIR HEIRS.

REMARKABLE PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE BRITISH AND RUSSIAN ROYAL FAMILIES AT BARTON MANOR.



1. AS LIKE AS BROTHERS: THE TSAR AND THE PRINCE OF WALES (THE FORMER WITH A WALKING-STICK).

2. ROYAL ENGLAND AND IMPERIAL RUSSIA: PRINCE EDWARD OF WALES, THE TSAR, THE TSAREVITCH, AND THE PRINCE OF WALES.

3. MAKERS OF HISTORY ON A HISTORIC OCCASION: THE KING AND QUEEN, THE TSAR AND TSARITSA, AND THEIR FAMILIES, AT BARTON MANOR, COWES.

In the large group, standing at the back are (from left to right) Prince Edward of Wales, the Queen, Princess Mary of Wales, Princess Victoria, and the Grand Duchesses Olga and Tatiana. In the next row (seated) are the Princess of Wales, the Tsar, the King, the Tsaritsa, the Prince of Wales, and the Grand Duchess Marie. In front (seated on the ground) are the Tsarevitch and the Grand Duchess Anastasia.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY DEBENHAM.]



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

SIR H. BABINGTON SMITH,

Appointed President of the National Bank of Turkey.

at the request of his Majesty's Government, by Sir Henry Babington Smith, who has hitherto been Secretary to the Post Office. This position he is resigning, and will leave for Constantinople next month. Sir Henry is well acquainted with Turkish finance, and his appointment is a happy augury for the future of the bank, carrying with it, as it does, a guarantee of British probity and stability, which will be most valuable to Turkish prestige. Sir H. Babington Smith is the son of the late Mr. Archibald Smith, of Jordanhill, Renfrewshire, and was born in 1863. In 1891 he was appointed private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and has since filled various important financial appointments, including those of Clerk in the Treasury, private secretary to Lord Elgin when Viceroy of India, and British Representative on the Council of Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt in 1900.

One more chapter has been begun in Lord Kitchener's brilliant career by his recent appointment as High Commissioner and Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean, in succession to the Duke of Connaught, who recently resigned. After leaving India, Lord Kitchener will first pay a visit to Japan, where he will represent the King and the British Army at the grand manoeuvres which are to be held there next November. He will then proceed to Australia and New Zealand, at the request of their respective Governments, in order to inspect their troops and advise as to the development of their military forces in accordance with suggestions under discussion at the Imperial Conference in London. After that, he will return home to take up his new appointment, and will occupy a seat on the Committee of Imperial Defence. Probably he will not arrive in this country until next March, and in the meantime the duties of the Mediterranean Command will be undertaken by Sir Frederick Forestier-Walker. Lord Kitchener was born in 1850, and will consequently be just sixty when he enters on his new duties.

Personal Notes. British influence in the reformation of Turkey is very marked. Already the Turkish Navy is being reorganised by a British officer, Admiral Gamble, and now another Britisher has been chosen to guide the fortunes of the newly created National Bank of Turkey. The office of President of the Bank has been accepted,



Photo. Fuller.

PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO,

Who, it is said, intends to proclaim himself King.

There would seem to be a certain significance in the name of Mr. Alexander Cross, M.P., who represents the Camlachie Glasgow, he has his allegiance to the Unionist Liberal Party. Mr. Cross is a Trader, and time there differences him and the Unionist who have tically ig- and have H. J. Mac- their can- the House Mr. Cross not been Unionist some letters published between Alexander Hood serve light on his Alexander, ing why he whips to pointed out latter, in ions on the had voted Unionists times. Mr. reply, stated that he had never been a member of the Conservative Party, and remarked that, until recently, there had been room within the Unionist ranks for a certain divergence of views in matters "outside the broad cause upon which men of varying opinions co-operated." Mr. Cross does not intend to resign his seat. He is in favour of the Budget land taxes, and of local option.

Mr. Laurence Binyon, who is known to the literary world and the playgoing public chiefly as a distinguished

poet and dramatist, has just been appointed to a newly created post in the British Museum—that of Assistant in the Department of Prints and Drawings, under Mr. Sidney Colvin. Mr. Binyon is an authority on Eastern art, especially that of China and Japan, and his work at the Museum, which he first entered in 1893, will now be chiefly devoted to that subject. He was educated at St. Paul's School and Trinity College, Oxford, and won the Newdigate in 1890. He has published various books of poems, and his plays "Paris and Cænone" and "Attila" have been produced in London.

It is reported that Prince Nicholas of Montenegro intends to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his accession, which occurs on Aug. 14, 1910, by following the example of Ferdinand of Bulgaria and proclaiming himself a King. The question has already been broached, it is said, in diplomatic circles, and it is not expected that any objection will be raised. There is some doubt whether the royal title will be assumed on the actual date above mentioned, or whether the jubilee will be held to commence with the beginning of next year. Prince Nicholas was born in 1841 and proclaimed Prince of Montenegro in 1860. In the same year he married Milena Petrovna Vukotić, daughter of Peter Vukotić, Senator, and Vice-President of the Council of State. They have three sons and six daughters.

A number of gentlemen from South Africa, both European and native (whose portraits appear in the group on this page), are now in London, for the purpose chiefly of promoting native interests. At a recent meeting of Liberal and Labour members a deputation consisting of four of their number indicated their views with regard to the rights of natives. They object to the words in the proposed Act of Union (now being considered by the Imperial Parliament) requiring all members of the new Assembly to be of European descent. The clause, they think, should at least be made to apply only to the Transvaal and Orange River Colonies. They also object to the clause enabling native franchise in Cape Colony to be taken away by a two-thirds majority of both Houses. Their views will be voiced in Parliament when the Bill reaches Committee.

Parliament. Notwithstanding the hot weather and the call of the Twelfth, Unionists continued the attack

[Continued overleaf.]



Photo. Bassano.

VISCOUNT KITCHENER,

Appointed High Commissioner and Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief in the Mediterranean.

PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

MR. ALEXANDER CROSS, M.P.,
Who has left the Unionist for the Liberal Party.

Photo. Fuller.

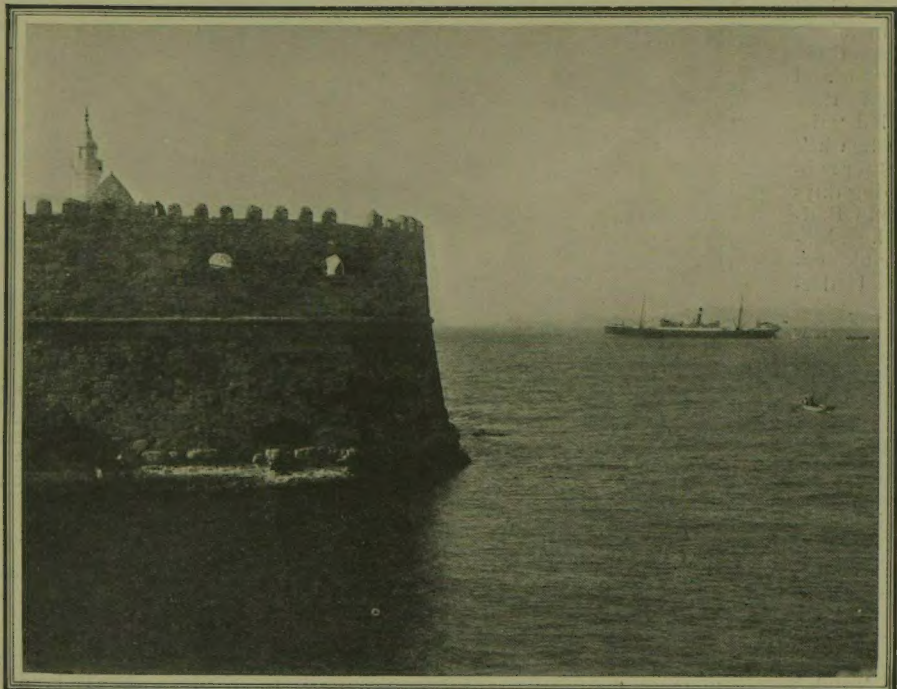
PRINCESS MILENA OF MONTENEGRO,
Wife of Prince Nicholas of Montenegro.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN DELEGATES IN LONDON.

The names of the delegates shown in this photograph are as follows: In the front row, from left to right, Mr. John Tengo-Jabavu, Editor of "Imvo" and President of the King Williamstown Native Association; Dr. A. Abdurahman, President of the African Political Organisation; the Hon. W. P. Schreiner, K.C., Ex-Prime Minister of the Cape; the Rev. Dr. W. B. Rubusana Ph.D., President of the South African Native Convention; and Mr. Matt. J. Fredericks, General Secretary of the African Political Organisation. In the back row, from right to left, are Mr. D. J. Lenders, Vice-President of the African Political Organisation; Mr. Daniel Dwanya, Agent-at-Law and Representative of the South African Native Convention; Mr. J. Gerrans, representing the Protectorates; and Mr. T. M. Mapikela, General Secretary of the Orange River Colony Native Congress.

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



Photo, Behaedin.

THE EVACUATION OF CRETE BY THE TROOPS OF THE PROTECTING POWERS: THE BRITISH SOLDIERS LEAVING CANDIA ABOARD THE "RAMESES"

The British troops of occupation left Candia on July 24, and sailed for Suda Bay, which they left on the following Monday, thus evacuating Crete simultaneously with the troops of France, Italy, and Russia. The people gave the soldiers an enthusiastic send-off.



Photo, Transpus.

THE OUTWARD AND VISIBLE SIGN OF BRITAIN'S DEPARTURE FROM CRETE: THE BRITISH TROOPS SALUTING AS THE UNION JACK WAS HAULED DOWN.

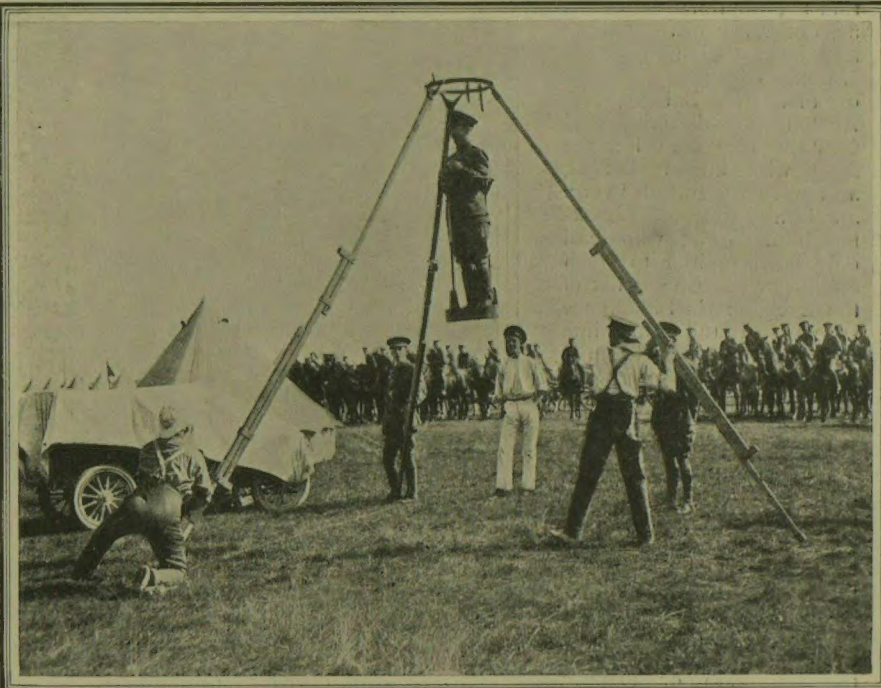
Since the evacuation by the four Powers, there have been decided signs of trouble in Crete, most of it caused by the fact that the Greek flag has been flown there, despite the Turkish suzerainty. Greece made a definite reply to the Turkish charges a few days ago.



Photo, Ponting.

ON A LINE THAT CAUSED A THREAT OF WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA: A JAPANESE ENGINEER ON THE ANTUNG-MUKDEN RAILWAY.

During the Russo-Japanese War, Japan built a light railway between Antung and Mukden. After the war it was agreed that she should have the right to maintain it and improve it. Recently, China objected to the Japanese proceeding with the alteration of the line; thereupon Japan said that she would go on with her work, whether China liked it or not. In the end, affairs were settled amicably.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.

A PORTABLE WATCH-TOWER: TERRITORIALS TESTING A TELESCOPIC LOOK-OUT.

This telescopic look-out has been tested with some thoroughness, by Territorials on Salisbury Plain, and has been found to be of considerable use. It will be noted that the officer scanning the country stands on a little railed-in platform. In the photograph the men are shown raising him. When the apparatus is raised to its full extent, it reaches a considerable height above the ground.



Photo, Halfon.

SEEKING TO PREVENT GUN-RUNNING: SPANISH WAR-SHIPS CRUISING OFF THE COAST OF MOROCCO WITH THE IDEA OF STOPPING THE DANGEROUS TRADE.

There seems to be no doubt that gun-running has been going on for years along the coast of Morocco, and this accounts for the fact that many of the Rifians who are now giving Spain so much trouble at Melilla and in its neighbourhood are armed with up-to-date Mausers.



Photo, World's Graphic Press.

A TRAIN DISASTER CAUSED BY A HORSE: THE WRECKED STEAM-TRAM AFTER THE ACCIDENT, IN WHICH TWELVE WERE KILLED.

A steam-tram running on a light railway at Longjumeau, a few miles south of Paris, stopped to avoid running over a horse which had caught a hoof in the rails. While it was stationary a goods-train crashed into it from behind. Twelve people were killed and thirty were injured.



THE GREAT STRIKE IN SWEDEN: SOLDIERS ON THEIR WAY TO A MEETING OF STRIKERS AT STOCKHOLM.

Comparatively little disturbance has resulted from the general strike in Sweden, which began more than a week ago, nor has it been quite so general as its organisers expected. Still, the number of strikers has been put at 250,000 to 300,000 men. The Government nevertheless have succeeded in keeping order and in protecting workmen who wished to work. Milkmen and market gardeners have supplied their customers under military escort.

on the land clauses of the Finance Bill this week with vigour and pertinacity. They were present in large force in proportion to their total number, whereas many scores of Liberals stayed away under the arrangement made by the Government Whips for the giving of holidays in relays. There was no sign on the Opposition side of that consciousness of being beaten which had been attributed to the Unionists by some of their organs. Mr. Ballour, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, and Captain Pretymann led the fight with unabated zeal, and were supported by an ample and able set of back-bench debaters, who had only been incited to fresh efforts by the Chancellor of the Exchequer's Limehouse speech. At the same time the Ministerialists seemed more devoted to their scheme, and more confident of carrying it than ever. Now and again a voice of dissent from their side was raised, and a few Liberals from the "cave" went into the Opposition lobby; but, on the whole, the Government were followed readily. Their task was facilitated by the new rule, fashioned a fortnight ago, under which the Chairman or Deputy Chairman is empowered on a certain space of the Bill to select the amendments which are to be discussed. Mr. James Caldwell was in the chair when this rule was used for the first time in Parliamentary history, and he swept aside a host of amendments to the clause imposing the undeveloped land tax. The Unionists protested by cries of "Gag" and a

division, and went on fighting wherever they were allowed to make a stand; but the clause was pressed forward for nearly fifteen hours by day and night until most members on both sides nodded and slumbered and looked as if they greatly needed "the wind on the heath." One of the other subjects of the day was the Indian Budget, which the Master of Elibank expounded. The Under-Secretary gratified all except a few Radical and Labour members by the firmness of his references to seditionists. Lord Morley, listening in the Peers' Gallery, saw that his policy was approved.

The Cretan Crisis.

As expected, the withdrawal from Crete of the forces of the four protecting Powers (Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy) has once more re-

three masters, and fresh troubles will probably arise in an island even more distressful than Ireland. All countries cannot live by compromise, as we do.



THE GREAT STRIKE IN SWEDEN: A MASS MEETING OF STRIKERS IN THE LILJANSWÄLD, STOCKHOLM.

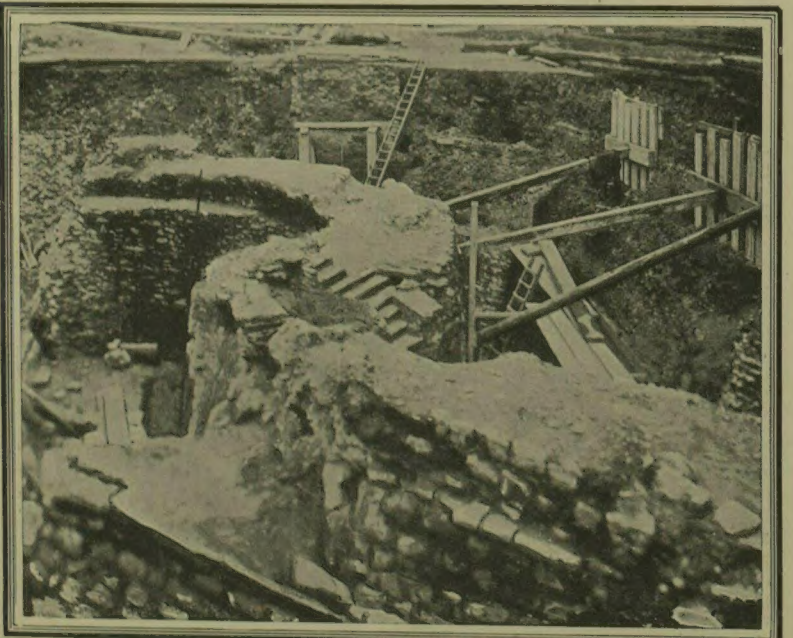
It was in the paper, woollen, and cotton industries that the strike in Sweden began, the point in dispute being a question of wages. Forty thousand workers in these trades having been locked out by the employers, the General Federation of Trade Unions proclaimed a general strike, in all trades except the waterworks, public lighting and sanitation, hospital work, and burial of the dead. It extended even to the newspapers; but, on the other hand, the railwaymen refused to come out, and also the agricultural labourers.

opened the dispute between Greece and Turkey. Turkey has taken the opportunity to address a Note to the Greek Government requiring written assurances that Greece has no intention of annexing or invading Crete, and the Greek Government has replied in a conciliatory tone, pointing out that Crete is still in the hands of the protecting Powers, although their troops have left the island, and that Greece can only leave to them the solution of the difficulty. Turkey's fear is, apparently, that while the protecting Powers remain inactive, Greece may gradually bring Crete more under her own control and eventually annex it. The position is certainly an awkward one, for while, under the settlement made by the Powers, Crete is autonomous, under a High Commissioner of the Powers, but still subject to the suzerainty of Turkey, Greece has the right of proposing the High Commissioner. No man—or nation—can serve two or

gen in the air under the bell-glass, and then dissolves itself in the water. The viands are kept absolutely fresh, and when the bell-glass is removed, some days later, there is no smell of sulphur or brimstone whatever.

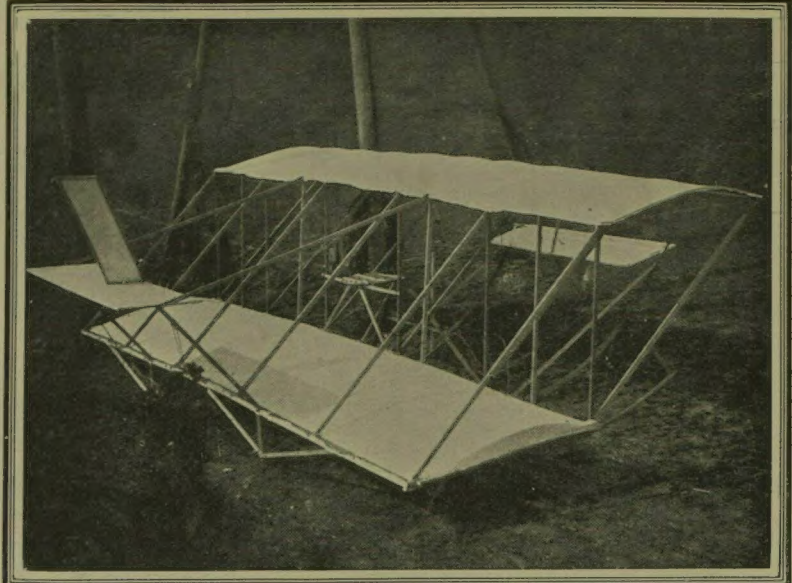
A Novel Method of Preserving Meat and Fish.

Weillustrate another page a homely French method of preserving meat and fish for eight days, or even longer. The apparatus required is simple, and easily procured and arranged. The first requisite is a wooden tub consisting of a cask or hogshead cut in half. In the middle of this tub an upright piece of broom-handle or other straight stick is fixed into a hole bored for the purpose, and a cross-piece of wood is nailed to the top of the stick, with hooks for hanging the viands to be preserved. Two-thirds of the tub are filled with water, and on the water, near the sticks, are placed two little open tin boxes, such as chemists use for pastilles, each containing a little powdered brimstone and a pinch of sulphur. The viands are then hung on the hooks, the sulphur is lighted, and over the top of the stick is placed a large inverted bell-glass, the lower edge of which rests under the water on some bricks or other objects on the bottom of the tub. The sulphuric acid given off absorbs the oxygen in the air under the bell-glass, and then dissolves itself in the water. The viands are kept absolutely fresh, and when the bell-glass is removed, some days later, there is no smell of sulphur or brimstone whatever.



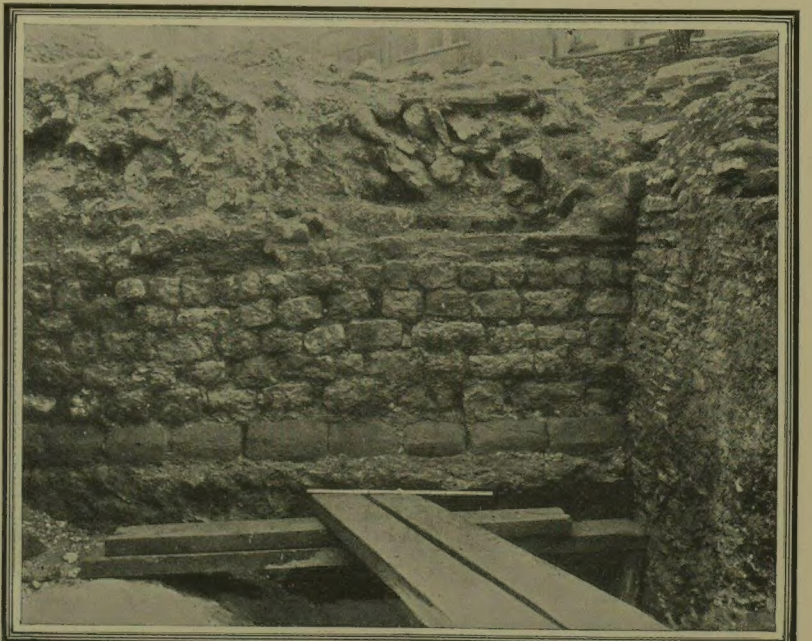
A RELIC OF ROMAN LONDON: THE BASTION OF THE ROMAN WALL FOUND ON THE SITE OF CHRIST'S HOSPITAL.

During recent excavations on the site of Christ's Hospital, a portion of the old Roman wall of London has been brought to light, together with a bastion. Part of the wall unearthed had to be destroyed, owing to the exigencies of building, but in an open space between the new buildings and Giltspur Street, a special excavation was made by the Society of Antiquaries, and the remains of the angle bastion have been found.



FROM THE UNDER-SEA TO THE UPPER AIR: SUBMARINE OFFICERS' BI-PLANE AT PORTSMOUTH.

Two officers of the submarine depot at Portsmouth, where the naval experiments with heavier-than-air machines are held, recently attempted a glide with a small two-seated bi-plane of the Wright pattern. The machine struck a hillock, and the two officers, Lieutenants Porte and Pirie, came to earth with a bump, amid the laughter of the onlookers. The whole experiment seems to have been conducted in a light-hearted spirit.



THE PORTION OF THE ROMAN WALL OF LONDON RECENTLY UNEARTHED: ITS OUTER FACE.

Summing up the results of the discovery, a correspondent in the "Times" writes: "The curved angle is an important feature, here found for the first time, and the foundations are unlike any recorded elsewhere in London. The bastion . . . may be Roman, and must undoubtedly date from before the time when Fitz Stephen, in the twelfth century, speaks of there being towers on the north side of the wall 'placed at proper intervals.'"

AT AN AFRICAN BRIGHTON: WALKING DRESS AND BATHING DRESS IN ONE.



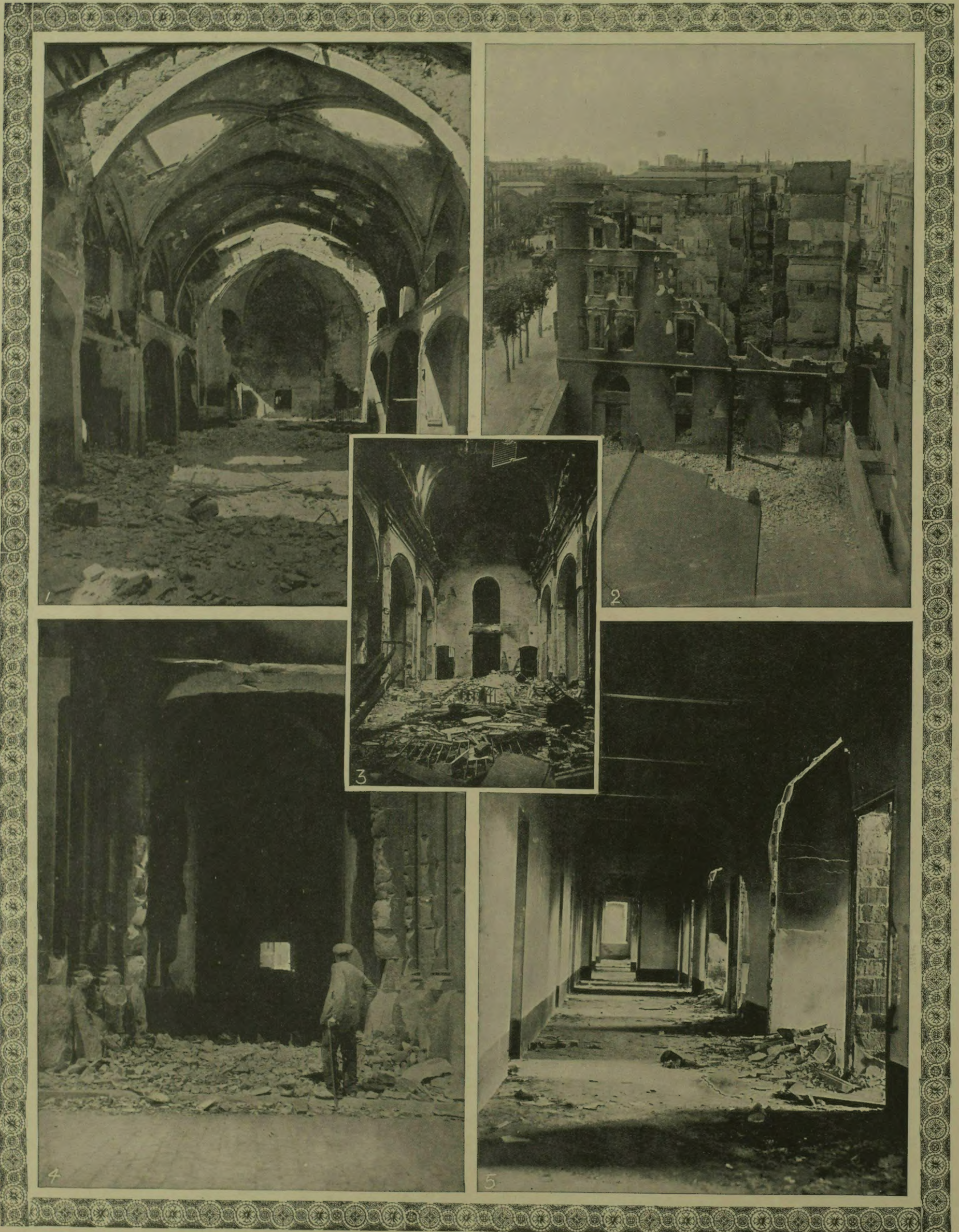
L. Sabattier

A TUNISIAN WATERING-PLACE: ARAB LADIES BATHING IN THEIR EVERYDAY CLOTHES.

The annual summer exodus to the seaside is not a feature of European life alone. The same movement towards cooling waters takes place, for instance, in Tunis. A number of the African resorts are very popular. Amongst them may be mentioned Radès, La Marsa, and La Goulette. The first of these is to the Arab what Brighton is to the Englishman or what Dieppe is to the Frenchman. La Marsa resembles Trouville. La Goulette is particularly favoured by the Jews. Bathing is indulged in throughout the day at all these resorts. Those who bathe do not don a special dress for the purpose, but enter the water exactly as they are at the moment they decide to bathe. After bathing they stretch themselves on the shore, and allow the sun to dry their garments. Features of the Tunisian watering-places are castle-building by the children, tennis, petits chevaux, shrimping, and attendance at café-concerts.—[DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.]

WRECKED AS THOUGH BY ARTILLERY FIRE: BARCELONA AFTER THE RIOTS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND OTHERS.



1. THE GUTTED ST. GEROME CHURCH, IN WHICH WERE MANY DOCUMENTS OF GREAT HISTORIC VALUE.

3. THE BURNT-OUT AJUDA CHURCH.

4. THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH OF SANTA MADRONA, SHOWING THE DAMAGE DONE TO THE STONEWORK.

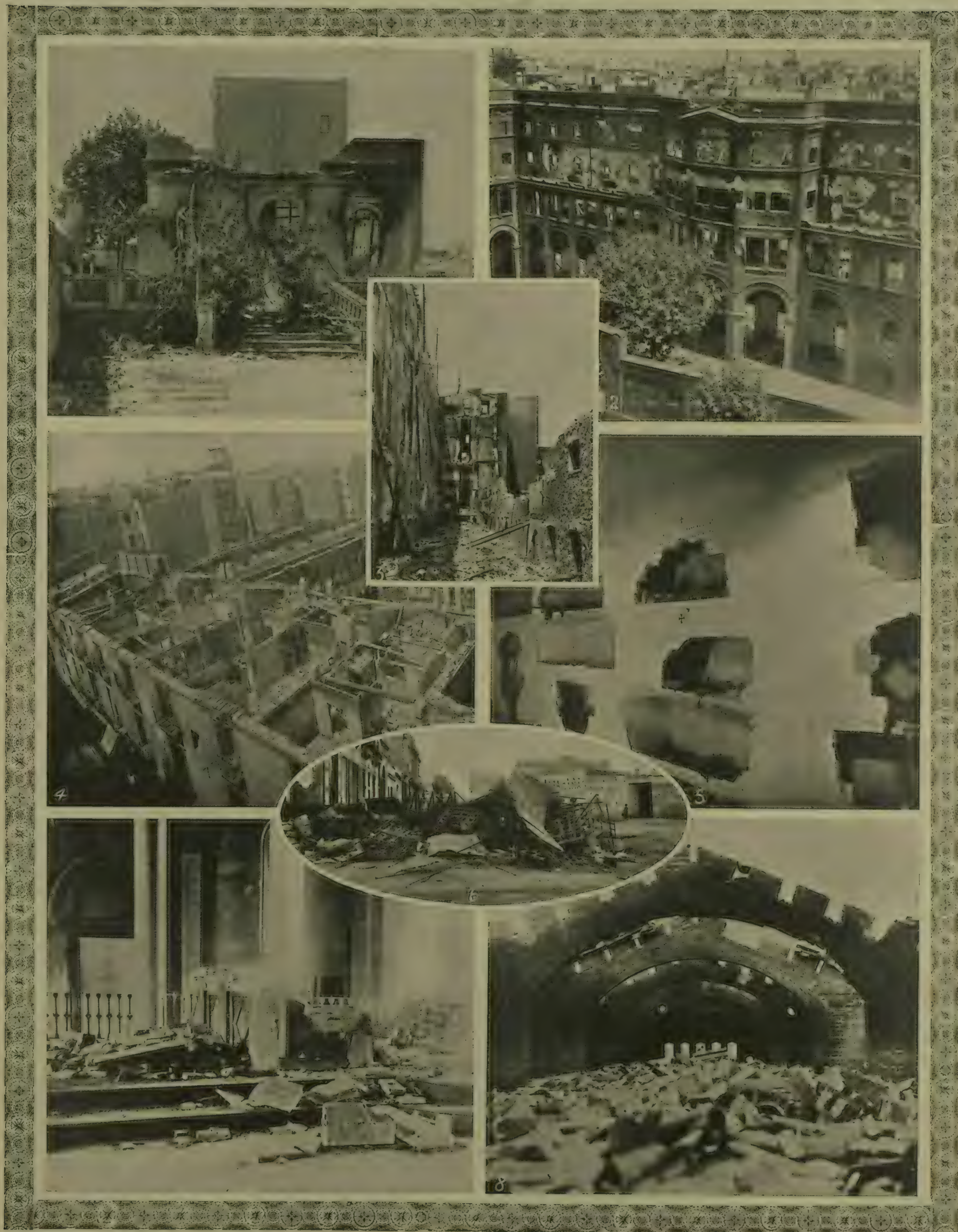
2. THE REMAINS OF THE COLLEGE OF THE ESCOLAPIOS, WHICH HAD A LIBRARY OF 80,000 VOLUMES.

5. NUNS' CELLS, WHICH WERE BROKEN INTO BY THE MOB, IN LOS BEATOS CONVENT.

When the monastery of the Fathers of the Escolapios was burnt, the monks escaped by means of a secret underground passage. According to the "Telegraph," the incendiaries worked in the following manner: a man on a bicycle reconnoitred; boys then sprinkled petrol about the doors of the doomed building, set this on fire, and disappeared. A group of ten or a dozen men usually completed the work.

THE TRACK OF THE WILD BEAST: WRECKED BARCELONA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY TOPICAL, ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU, AND OTHERS.



1. THE WRECKED COLLEGE OF MARY'S BROTHERS.
2. THE BURNT-OUT CONVENT OF SAN ANTONIO DE LOS ESCOLAPIOS.
3. THE RUINED COLLEGE OF THE ESCOLAPIOS.
4. A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF ONE OF THE DISTRICTS DEVASTATED BY THE FIRE.

5. THE VAULTS OF THE CONVENT OF LA MAGDALENA, WHICH THE MOB BROKE OPEN, TAKING THE MUMMIFIED BODIES, STANDING SOME OF THEM AT THE DOORS WITH RIFLES, AND PARADING THE OTHERS THROUGH THE STREETS.

6. A BARRICADE MADE CHIEFLY FROM BEDSTEADS TAKEN FROM A CONVENT.

7. A WRECKED ALTAR IN THE CHURCH OF SANTA MADRONA.

8. THE REMAINS OF THE ROOF OF LOS BEATOS CONVENT.

It was well said at the height of the rioting at Barcelona that a mob is always a wild beast; and the track of the beast is very evident in the city. It is interesting to note that much of the damage done by the revolutionists was to the property of the Church. It is stated that in all thirty-eight churches and convents were burnt. The attitude of the people is probably brought about in part by the fact that the clergy are privileged, and are exempt from taxes, and that many monastic institutions carry on trade under exceptionally favourable conditions. When the Convent of La Magdalena was entered, the mob found vaults which they believed to be a treasury. They broke down the walls (as may be seen in our photographs), and found mummified bodies. Some of these they placed at doors with rifles at their shoulders; others they carried in procession through the streets.

ART MUSIC

AND THE DRAMA.



MISS EVA MOORE.

Who is playing the Hon. Mrs. Bayle in "The Best People," at Wyndham's Theatre.

ART NOTES.

A PART from the dislocation of the guide-book sequence and conse-

quent confusion for the tourist, there is no matter for regret in the disturbance caused among the pictures at the National Galleries by the repairs that are going forward in five of the rooms. The displaced paintings, now scattered up and down the Galleries on screens, have, many of them, never been seen to such advantage. Velasquez's "Venus," at last, as it hangs in the octagon, has the appearance of great worth; the fame—and value—it acquired at Rokeby seemed to slip further away from it each time it was seen upon the villainous wall of the Spanish Room. Most Victorian paper hangers, it has been said, deserved hanging in their own festoons upon their own repeating patterns, and certainly, by the time it had faded, the decoration of portions of the National Gallery had become a capital crime. The Spaniard's "Christ at the Pillar" looks equally improved in its new position, and the middle-aged Philip is, marvellously, graver than ever under the eyes of Holbein's "Ambassadors."

The French masters find themselves, a little startled, for the time being in the Umbrian Room. The silk-stockinged leg of Lancret's puppy countier points its toe at Perugino's St. Francis, whose own action is hardly less elegant; Corot's skies vie with Piero della Francesca's, and are still inspiring, both being noisy with birds' morning song. The ousted canvases have not spread into the English rooms, though there, too, screens are displacing chairs, Turner having still further overflowed his own particular domain, with the addition of another large and very fine water-colour. Next door, in the National Portrait Gallery—where the keeper, Mr. Cust, like the Duke of Connaught in the Mediterranean, is said to be chafing at his enforced inactivities—only one addition of any note has to be recorded; this is Herkomer's able portrait of the late Duke of Devonshire, presented by Sir Cuthbert Quilter.

With each advance made in the furnishing of the new portions of the Victoria and Albert Museum, it becomes more evident that London possesses one of the finest museum buildings in the world, and one most perfectly adapted to house the extraordinary treasures that hitherto have been huddled into quite inadequate spaces. It is true that the furtive joys of discovery no longer await the visitor: the things he most admires now stand out in the full light. Not even the suspicious policeman knew all the quarries of the old museum; in the new there is a wide and public approach to every treasure: the exquisite tomb, from Padua of the fifteenth century, of Santa Giustina is revealed, one of the most lovely recumbent figures out of Florence; the Pisan Madonna, a fine fourteenth-century carving,

has its seemly niche; and the marble of Michel Angelo is splendidly set among the Florentine stone doorways. It is only when the Della Robbia Collection is reached that it would seem that the authorities have done less than justice to their opportunity. It is disappointing to find the coloured terra-cottas grouped in a comparatively small room, where they get an amount of light sadly in contrast to the sunshine generally found streaming upon such reliefs in the city of their origin. The advantage of their new over their old situation in South Kensington is, notwithstanding, very great. The circular coat-of-arms, or stemma, of René of Anjou can now be seen; before one was all but forced to bite the

MUSIC.

AFTER a very brief holiday indeed, music will return to London to-night (Aug. 14), and will probably remain in possession of the Metropolis until

July returns to us. London will offer two special attractions to-night: the fifteenth season of Promenade Concerts under the direction of Mr. Robert Newman at Queen's Hall, and the Moody-Manners Opera Company at the Lyric Theatre. Mr. Manners' programme includes one novelty, Mr. Alick Maclean's "Maître Seiler," which is down for representation on Friday next. The other operas chosen are "Carmen," "The Master-Singers," "Lohengrin," "Madame Butterfly," and "Il Trovatore." The stalls will cost no more than half-a-guinea, and other prices are in proportion. The season is a short one, lasting no longer than three weeks, with matinee performances on the Wednesdays and Saturdays. A little later in the year the Carl Rosa Opera Company is to try conclusions at Covent Garden.

In order to raise up a public that will in the course of time support his more expensive enterprises, Mr. Oscar Hammerstein, the enterprising manager and director of the Manhattan Opera-House in New York, will open something like an educational season of grand opera at popular prices in about a fortnight. He has chosen quite a representative collection of operas old and new, good and bad, has engaged a company of capable singers, and put at the service of the productions all the vast and varied equipment that serves him for his grand season. In order to bring in the people who have not yet learned to take opera seriously, he is charging no more than six shillings for his best seats, and the prices run down to two. If anything can help to popularise opera, such an undertaking as this should do it. Down to the present, opera in New York has been an exotic nourished by the lavish support of the very wealthy. More than once the Metropolitan Opera-House has opened its doors for the season with more money in the treasury on account of subscriptions than our national opera-house takes in the entire season. But it is a mistake to think that the monopoly of lavish support belongs to the United States. The South American Republics, through the wealthy men in their capitals, spend fortunes upon grand opera; the fees paid to prima donnas and to leading tenors and baritones are immense. Unfortunately, the feeling that art is being encouraged in most generous fashion receives something like a shock when we remember that the average capital of a South American Republic will pay almost as much to a matador who comes to kill bulls as to a prima donna who comes to die of consumption in the last act of some opera that our grandfathers delighted to honour.



BELGIUM'S LOSS, BRITAIN'S GAIN: THE FAMOUS VANDYCK, "MADAME VINCK," PURCHASED IN BRUSSELS BY MESSRS. DUVEEN BROTHERS.

In these days of constant outcries against the exportation of art treasures from this country, it is refreshing to hear of an instance where the process is reversed, as in the case of Vandyck's famous portrait of Madame Vinck, which Messrs. Duveen have just acquired from its owner in Brussels. The price paid is said to approach that recently obtained for the Duke of Norfolk's Holbein. The picture was painted when Vandyck, as a young man, was on the point of leaving his master, Rubens, to visit Venice and study the great Italians.

fruits which form the framework, instead of testing them with the eye, so narrow was the passage-way in which this magnificent work was placed.

E. M.

AN EQUATORIAL EDEN: IN THE SHADE OF THE BAMBOO.

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THE PATH THROUGH THE FOREST: UNDER GIANT BAMBOO GRASSES IN EQUATORIAL AFRICA.

Our photograph was taken in Equatorial Africa. In all there are over two hundred known species of bamboo. "*Bambusa vulgaris*" reaches a height of over a hundred feet, and has a diameter of a foot at the base.

AT THE SIGN
OF ST. PAUL'STREASURE ISLAND -
By Robert Louis Stevenson.

ANDREW LANG ON REVIEWS AND AEROPLANES.

IT has often occurred to me that a literary weekly in which authors should review their own books would be a valuable boon to our culture. In the first

egregious blunder which I found on re-reading a paper of my own. But the editor of the "Encyclopædia," Professor Robertson Smith, was quite cross with me for my honourable conduct; I never could understand why.

A step in the direction to which I point has been taken by somebody who is doing a book on the literature of the living present. He asks an author to do the bibliographical and biographical details of his work himself, and to explain the aim, and so forth, of his various works. This is indeed an easy way of writing about contemporary literature, but it is hardly to be supposed that authors will do their historian's work for nothing, or, indeed, will do it at all.

Never have I, a being averse to mechanics, been so enthusiastic as I am about M. Blériot and his triumphant aeroplane. Man has been for so long trying to make an aeroplane that will actually fly.

I now believe that, in Minoan Crete, about 1700 B.C., let us say, Dædalus really succeeded. We used to

anticipated us in dozens of ways, and why not in mechanics and aeronautics? Like us, they trusted wholly to sea-power, and never fortified their coasts and towns. Consequently, when Theseus quietly built a bigger fleet, and dodged theirs, their towns were burned and looted, and their Empire fell at a stroke. Their air-ships are not said to have come into action.

As to understanding how M. Blériot manages it, how his vessel gets any way on, after deep study, I am entirely at a loss. What is a "fixed horizontal gearing"? I know bicycles have "gearing," but what "gearing" is I know no more than a bird of the air.

Somebody has come to grief at Stirling with an aeroplane, and it is interesting to remember that so did somebody else, about four hundred years ago, in the reign of James IV. He thought he could fly best by starting from the top of Stirling Castle, but he did not fly at all, and "his end was pieces." Yet probably he had succeeded in some less ambitious efforts—say, from the top of the garden wall.

It is a pity that only one hundred and fifty copies are printed of Mr. Crisp's book on over a thousand memorial rings, reviewed in the *Athenæum*. The subject is most interesting, but apparently the volume is printed by Mr. Crisp himself, and cannot be purchased. It is, if so, like that excellent and original work in our history just before the Revolution of 1688, "The First Whig." The volume cannot be procured "for love or money," I fear, yet a glance at it proves that it was a most valuable companion to and corrective of Macaulay.

Memorial rings came in as early as Richard II., who left nine, by his will, though probably his will was never executed, as he was killed in prison. One sees plenty of jewellery commemorative of Charles I., and I have a mourning ring with a miniature of Charles II. "'Tis I am the ugly dog," he said with much truth.

The eighteenth century dealt in skeletons in white enamel, over the hair of the deceased, with his initials in gilt. I possess a most gruesome sample, with J. S., probably John Smith, certainly not James Stuart, eighth and last of that name.

A BOAT OF 2400 YEARS AGO: THE STERN
OF THE OAK CRAFT UNEARTHED NEAR
BRIGG, LINCOLNSHIRE.

This ancient boat was discovered by labourers digging a pit for a new gasometer on the bank of the old channel of the river Ancholme, near Brigg, some three feet beneath the surface of the ground.

place, the authors of novels could not puff themselves nearly so noisily as do many of their reviewers. Not that these critics have been "pouched," as Shelley, when a schoolboy, wanted to pouch—that is, tip them.

That idea is impossible. The truth is that the reviewers of batches of novels have not much knowledge of literature, have a very low standard of excellence, and are extremely good-natured young people.

The authors, again, would, if honest, re-read their own books, and discover all the blunders which they neglected in reading their proof-sheets. Thus I am in the middle of a romance. The hero speaks rapturously of how he used to kiss the little girl who was his flame when a schoolboy, but later it turns out that there was not any kissing, unless I misunderstand the historian. Had Scott reviewed his "Heart of Midlothian," he would have observed that he had given Effie three heads of hair of different colours, and Homer would have noticed that he had made Odysseus both a yellow-haired and a black-haired man.

Now a reviewer usually overlooks these trifles, and all the contradictions in the works of more serious authors. They could correct themselves, and, as they do know something about their subjects, would be much better critics than most of their reviewers.

I had once to review a volume of the "Encyclopædia Britannica" anonymously, and chastised myself for an



THE PREHISTORIC BOAT AT BRIGG: BOBBS ON
THE BOWS.

In each bow there are two big holes 12 in. in diameter, skilfully plugged with wood, and rounded off in the form of a boss. The grain about these holes indicates that here grew the lowest boughs of the great tree from whose trunk the boat was hollowed out.



THE STERN OF THE PREHISTORIC BOAT: SHOWING GROOVE
FOR STERN-BOARD.

The lower end of the tree formed the stern of the boat, which its designers apparently found it necessary to strengthen, owing to natural decay towards the roots. A stern-board, measuring 4 ft. at the top, by 2 ft. 6 in. deep and 2 in. thick, was found near the boat.

be told that this was a myth, as also was the story of an iron man, exhaling fire, that patrolled the island daily. He was some sort of motor, and Dædalus's

A "DREADNOUGHT" OF TWO THOUSAND
FOUR HUNDRED YEARS AGO: A BOAT CUT
FROM A SINGLE OAK LOG.

(SEE ARTICLE ON ANOTHER PAGE.)

wings were the wings of his aeroplane. That amazing Cretan people, in whom nobody believed till Mr. Evans and Dr. Halbherr went and dug up their cities,



AN EARLY EXAMPLE OF BRITISH NAVAL ARCHITECTURE: THE 2400-YEAR-OLD BOAT AT BRIGG. The boat was offered by the late Mr. Valentine Cary-Elwes, of Billing Hall, Northampton, to the British Museum, but it was declined on account of its size. It is now in the Museum at Hull. Mr. Cary-Elwes estimated it to be about 2400 years old.



"HEARTS OF OAK ARE OUR SHIPS": THE BOAT HOLLOWED OUT OF ONE HUGE OAK LOG. After exhumation from its bed of alluvial clay, the boat was found to have been hollowed out from one huge oak log, 48 ft. 6 in. long, and about 6 ft. in diameter. It showed no signs of branches till close to the upper end.

THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. XIII.—The Duchess of Buccleuch

Before her marriage, which took place in 1859, the Duchess was Lady Louisa Jane Hamilton, daughter of the first Duke of Abercorn. The Duke of Buccleuch succeeded to the title in 1884.

Their Graces have seven children. The eldest son, the Earl of Dalkeith, was born in March 1864.

LITERATURE



HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—NO. XIII.: MR. EDWARD BELL.

Photo, Maull and Fox.

"Spain: a Study of her Life and Arts."

In a volume with the rather ambitious title, "Spain: Her Life and Arts,"

written by Mr. Royall Tyler and published by Grant Richards, the author has little trouble in showing that he knows the country well and that he combines sound judgment with keen observation. He appears to have travelled extensively in Spain, and to have given special attention to the great buildings and the collections of Spanish pictures, tracing the adoption of all forms from systems of architecture and schools of art that never belonged, save by adoption, to the country in which they remain to-day. Such a work as Mr. Tyler's might easily be as dry as the Sahara to all save enthusiastic lovers of fine buildings and famous pictures; but the author is never dull, and frequently permits himself to turn aside and indulge in a few caustic reflections upon modern Spain, which, though they savour of unkindness, have at least the saving grace of truth. Madrid is happily summed up as a city with "an inglorious past, an unspeakable present, and a doubtful future." The list of architects, painters, and sculptors mentioned in connection with work that still calls the educated and intelligent traveller to Spain is a very long one, and in the list of books recommended there is a delicious little note added to "The Spanish Series" of Mr. Calvert. It runs as follows: "Useful for the large number of illustrations." A series of plans of the chief cathedrals and churches adds considerably to the value of the book as a work of reference, and the illustrations, from photographs, are well chosen and finely reproduced. Mr. Tyler wields a pointed pen, and has, presumably, lived out of England long enough to forget

The Cloister and the Hearth - Charles Reade



LITERATURE



HEADS OF FAMOUS PUBLISHING HOUSES.—NO. XIV.: MR. T. WERNER LAURIE, of the Firm of that Name.

Photo, Parker and Co.

of work, and it is to be regretted that he has seen fit to close the detailed narrative at the year 1843 (the date of our acquisition of Hong Kong). He is well versed in International Law, and his judicial temper seems to make him sum up to the effect that the Chinese are a disagreeable people whom we have treated rather badly. He goes very carefully into the causes and conduct of the so-called "Opium War" undertaken by Lord Palmerston, and we hope that he may be encouraged to undertake an equally close study of the campaign of 1860, which was so bewilderingly interwoven with the progress of the Taiping rebellion. He has himself lived in China, and takes pains to study the Chinese side of the case. One fact emerges in a striking way from the story, and that is that we have consistently stood for the principle of the Open Door, being desirous (Heaven alone knows why) that all other European nations should share in the commercial privileges which gave us so much trouble to obtain. Mr. Eames dislikes opium, but he does not dwell sufficiently on the plea that if England agrees to stop the export of Indian opium to China for reasons which do not appeal to the native of India, the British taxpayer and not the Indian ought to make up the inevitable loss to Indian revenues. There are one or two careless slips in the book—for instance, the East India Company was not dissolved, as Mr. Eames says, in 1854. And the head of the Records department at the India Office, whose aid the author duly acknowledges, ought not to have been described as "the sub-librarian."



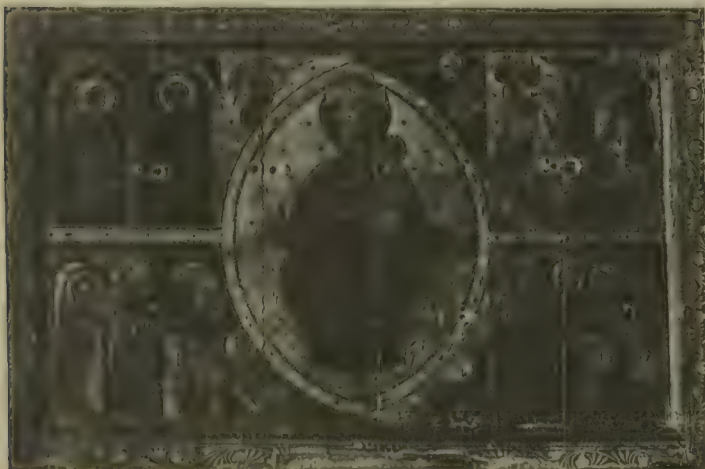
REPOSITORIES OF GIFTS TO THE GODS: SACRED HUTS IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

The natives of Central Africa build little huts in which they place food and other articles, as gifts to appease certain spirits, and to ensure good luck.

of the country with knowledge. Those who desire to become acquainted with architecture and art in Spain will find Mr. Tyler a reliable guide, while those who want a just estimate of Spanish life and character are equally safe in turning to this entertaining volume.

"Modern Golf." Mr. P. A. Vaile is an iconoclast who spends his days in bringing before the public gaze what he describes as fetiches, which he tries to shame with his scorn and then smites them hip and thigh. Some of these fetiches belong to Imperial policy, but the majority have reference to various sports, and particularly to golf. This game has been most extensively written up from the theoretical and practical standpoints in recent years by the most skilful and experienced players; but in all their teachings Mr. Vaile has discovered a mass of fetiches against which he has been carrying on a great campaign now culminating in his book, "Modern Golf" (A. and C. Black). Here he is daring to the point of recklessness. He explains how it is the right hand and not the left which does the chief work in executing the golf strokes, contrary to accepted belief; how the stroke is a hit and not a sweep, as the great professors say; how our notions about the distribution of weight are all wrong; how it is certain that the patterns of our clubs are defective, and how we must inevitably come to use those of the centre-shafted style as he advocates; how we play with the wrong kind of balls; and so forth, to the general effect that none of us, including the greatest, knew anything about golf until Mr. Vaile enlightened us. Much as one disagrees with Mr. Vaile there is, perhaps, something to say in favour of his book. He has clearly thought deeply, and the volume may lead some readers to think for themselves more than they do at present; and the more you think about the why and the wherefore in golf, the more interesting and enjoyable does it become.

England and China. In his account of "The English in China" (Pitman), Mr. Bromley Eames has done a very useful piece



THE POOR MAN'S MAKESHIFT FOR ELABORATE ALTAR-FRONTS IN SPAIN: TWO ANTIPENDIA IN BARCELONA MUSEUM.

"The curious Pyrenean altar-fronts called antependia, painted on panel with relief in plaster, of which there are fine specimens in the museums of Vich and Barcelona, are another poor man's makeshift. The mountain towns and villages of Catalonia . . . were not rich enough to provide metal and enamel altar-fronts studded with gems. They invented a less expensive variety, which may be said to form a national school of painting."

(Reproduced from "Spain," by Royall Tyler, by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Grant Richards.)



AN EXAMPLE OF FIFTEENTH-CENTURY CATALAN ART: ST. GEORGE AND THE PRINCESS.

This Spanish picture of our national saint, St. George, should be of especial interest at the present time. It is an example of Catalan art in the fifteenth century, and the original is now in the collection of Señor Cabot at Barcelona.

(Reproduced from "Spain" by Royall Tyler, by courtesy of the publisher, Mr. Grant Richards.)

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD: A NEW CLIMBING-GROUND.

THE REMARKABLE EXPEDITION OF MRS. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN AND DR. HUNTER WORKMAN IN THE KARAKORAM RANGE.



1. AT A GREATER HEIGHT THAN IF THEY WERE AT THE SUMMIT OF MONT BLANC: CAMPING ON THE ICE NEAR THE SOURCES OF THE JUTUMARU GLACIER, AT A HEIGHT OF OVER SIXTEEN THOUSAND FEET.

2. A GRANITE BOULDER ON A TWELVE-FOOT PEDESTAL OF ICE: A GREAT GLACIAL TABLE ON THE NINETY-MILES LONG BIAFO GLACIER.

The mountaineer who desires fresh fields for his energy could scarcely do better than follow in the footsteps of those famous pioneers, Dr. Hunter Workman and Mrs. Bullock Workman, and set out on a climbing expedition in the Himalayas. There, both the Doctor and his wife have been exploring to good effect. They already hold the world's record for the highest ascent (23,394 feet) made in the Himalayas, and on their most recent expedition Mrs. Bullock Workman climbed a hitherto untrod 21,350-foot peak on the watershed between the famous Hispar and Biafo Glaciers. This she christened "Watershed Peak." The Hispar Glacier is forty miles long; the Biafo Glacier runs for about ninety miles, chiefly between walls from 20,000 to 25,000 feet in height. It may be noted with advantage that Mount Everest is 29,000 feet in height, the Matterhorn 14,781 feet, and Mont Blanc 15,782 feet.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHTED BY DR. HUNTER WORKMAN AND MRS. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN.

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD: FIFTY-SIX DAYS ON THE ICE IN THE HIMALAYAS.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHTED BY DR. HUNTER WORKMAN AND MRS. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN.



1. THE GREAT SNOW-WALL AND ICE-FALL AT THE SOURCES OF THE FORTY-MILE-LONG HISPAR GLACIER.

3. A TELEPHOTOGRAPH OF A 21,000-FOOT ROCK PEAK RISING ABOVE THE LAK BRANCH OF THE HISPAR GLACIER.

4. CLIMBING TOWARDS THE ROOF OF THE WORLD: ASCENDING A PERPENDICULAR ROCK SURFACE IN BRALDOH VALLEY BY MEANS OF NATIVE LADDERS.

2. A TELEPHOTOGRAPH OF BIAFO-HISPAR WATERSHED PEAK, THE ICE-FALLS OF THE HISPAR GLACIER IN THE FOREGROUND.

5. A TELEPHOTOGRAPH OF A ROCK NEEDLE OVER 21,000 FEET HIGH, ON THE HISPAR WALL.

That vast accumulation of mountain ranges, the highest in the world, known by the general name of the Himalayas, affords all that the heart of the most daring climber can desire, for many of its peaks and solitudes are untrodden by the foot of man, and the dangers and difficulties to be encountered by the explorer are enormous. One of the most memorable of Himalayan expeditions has just been made by those distinguished mountaineers, Dr. Hunter Workman and his wife, Mrs. Bullock Workman, who since 1898 have accomplished no fewer than five journeys in that region. The object of their last expedition was not to beat the record for height, but to explore the two great glaciers of Hispar and Biafo, situated in the Karakoram range across the Indus in the north of Kashmir, near the frontier of Tibet. This country of magnificent mountains is largely a virgin field for the traveller, and even to reach it necessitates an arduous journey of six weeks

from the coast, through broiling valleys, and across cols as high as Mont Blanc. Some of the rivers to be crossed were spanned only by perilous bridges of rope stretched across boiling torrents, where one false step meant certain death. In the actual field of operations the difficulties were increased, for these mountains do not rise, like the Alps, out of inhabited valleys, but can only be reached by first traversing vast stretches of ice. All provisions and necessities have to be carried, and a train of about two hundred coolies is required. Every obstacle, however, was overcome, and the intrepid pair ascended the great Hispar Glacier, and descended the Biafo Glacier, separated from it by a lofty ridge. From this ridge a precipitous peak rises to a height of 21,350 feet. Mrs. Bullock Workman performed the wonderful feat of climbing it, and christened it "Watershed Peak." The party were in all fifty-six days on the ice before they again reached terra firma.

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD: A NEW CLIMBING-GROUND.

PHOTOGRAPHS COPYRIGHTED BY DR. HUNTER WORKMAN AND MRS. F. BULLOCK WORKMAN.



1. AT A HEIGHT OF OVER TWENTY THOUSAND FEET: MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN ASCENDING A STEEP SNOW-SLANT.

2. AT THE SIDE OF A "NIEVE PENITENTE" PYRAMID: MRS. BULLOCK WORKMAN RESTING.

3. A PORTER SEIZED WITH FEAR: CARRYING A MAN BLINDFOLDED ACROSS THE BRALDOH RIVER ON A SWAYING ROPE-BRIDGE.

Some of the bridges that had to be crossed were of the flimsiest description. So overcome was one man at the idea of having to cross one of them, that it was necessary to blindfold him and carry him across pick-a-back fashion. The mean snow line on the Karakoram range runs at about 20,000 ft. The Karakoram Pass is the chief commercial route that links India and Chinese Turkestan. A "nieve penitente" is so called because such natural formations suggest to the imaginative on occasion the form of a penitent.

LEWBELLING: A SURVIVAL IN SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



PUNISHMENT BY EFFIGY: A LEWBELLING BAND AND THE DUMMIES OF AN ERRING PAIR.

Lewbelling is a custom which, although it has almost died out, is occasionally observed, and such an observation took place recently. The word "lewbelling" seems to be derived from "lewd" and "belling," roaring or bellowing. A "lewbelling" occurs when the morals of a married man or a married woman have left something to be desired, and neighbours wish to show their disapproval. In the case illustrated, the effigy of the man was made first, and was exposed for three days; the effigy of the woman was exposed for two days. The figures were placed side by side, the woman's arm upon her lover's shoulder. A band of thirty or more youths and boys, beating all kinds of tin utensils, paraded the village for three nights. On the third night, after dark, the effigies were taken down and burnt. The dummies were set up opposite the woman's house. The fear of this form of public exposure of fault is said to act as a great deterrent.

BLIND ATHLETES: SPORTS FOR THE SIGHTLESS.

OUT-OF-DOOR RECREATION AT A GREAT INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND.



1. BLIND BOYS WORKING A MERRY-GO-ROUND.

2. BLIND BOYS TOBOGGANING DOWN A HOME-MADE SLIDE.

3. A BLIND BOY THROWING THE HAMMER, HIS POSITION INDICATED BY A PIECE OF CURVED WOOD ON THE GROUND.

4. BLIND BOYS IN THEIR SWIMMING-POOL.

5. BLIND BOYS AT THE WIDE JUMP.

6. BLIND BOYS STARTING FOR A HUNDRED YARDS' RELAY RACE, EACH HOLDING A "GUIDE" THAT RUNS ALONG A CABLE, AND SO KEEPS THEM ON THE TRACK.

7. A BLIND BOY PUTTING THE SHOT.

Our photographs show what an extraordinary degree of athleticism the blind boy may attain if he be taught carefully and with ingenuity. It should be said that the photographs were taken at the Pennsylvania Institution for the instruction of the blind, at Overbrook. The Overbrook record for throwing the hammer (twelve pounds) is seventy-six feet two inches; the Overbrook record for the wide jump is nine feet five and a half inches; for putting the shot (twelve pounds) it is thirty-five feet one and a half inches.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY BAIN.]

SWINGING CORDS AS A TAPE: BLIND BOYS IN A HUNDRED-YARDS RACE.

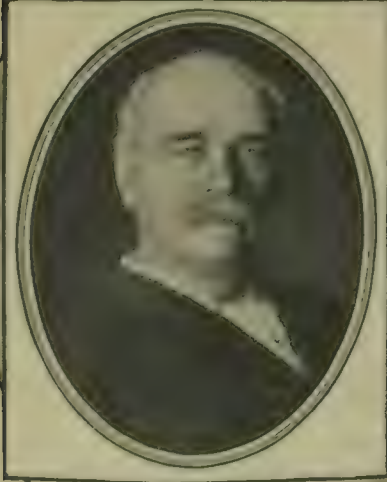
DRAWN BY S. BEGG.



KEPT IN THE TRACK BY "GUIDES" THAT RUN ON WIRE CABLES: THE FINISH OF A HUNDRED-YARDS RACE FOR THE BLIND.

The Overbrook record for the hundred yards is ten and four-fifth seconds, very remarkable time when all things are considered. The runners being blind, it is obviously necessary that they shall have some means of knowing whether they are keeping to the right track or not. Therefore, wire cables stretch the full length of the track. On these are rings large enough to run easily, and to these rings are attached short chains with handles. The racers hold each a handle, and thus are able to keep an exact course. The tape also takes a novel form. It consists of a hanging fringe of cords. This the blind runners strike with their faces, and so realise that they have reached the winning-post. This fringe of cords is similar to that used on certain American railroads to warn the brakemen on the top of freight-cars that a low bridge is near.

SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LXXXII.:
SIR WILLIAM ABNEY, K.C.B., F.R.S., ETC.
Adviser to the Board of Education (Science Department).
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.

has been excited over the subject of the attainment of a healthy old age, through the renewed attention paid to the theories of Dr. Elias Metchnikoff, who is head of the Pasteur Institute of Paris. Some time ago, Dr. Metchnikoff embodied his views in a book devoted to the subject of what I may call old-age culture on physiological lines. He started some years since with the enunciation of views regarding the deleterious actions which he thought proceeded in the large intestine or bowel. This part of the digestive system, he maintained, was a relatively useless feature—a somewhat sweeping assertion in itself. It was held that in the large intestine there grew and multiplied to excess certain species of microbes, whereof one especially, the *bacillus coli*, was pre-distinguished by its excessive numbers and by its active growth. This germ-growth, it was further maintained, was favoured by ordinary modes of feeding, and more especially by the ingestion of certain foods of the meat order. These bacilli were regarded as contributing to the induction of premature age, though the exact fashion in which the large intestine's microbic population so acted was a matter largely left to the imagination.

Pursuing this line of thought, Metchnikoff first turned his attention to the diet which was to be regarded as that most suitable for circumventing the microbic multiplication. Lactic acid, found in sour milk amongst other fluids, was stated to be inimical to the growth of the intestinal flora; therefore, milk, in the condition just named, was held to constitute a

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

NEW VIEWS ABOUT OLD AGE.

OF late days the public interest

thing to assert that some six-foot length of the digestive tube presents us with a useless structure. Leaving this point out of sight, and also the other and pregnant fact that thousands of people attain a healthy old age by



A CURIOUS METHOD OF PRESERVING FISH OR MEAT.

This method of preserving fish or meat is described in a French paper. The food it is desired to preserve for, say, a week, is suspended in a glass bell resting in a tub of water. Inside the bell is burnt powdered brimstone with a little sulphur in the middle of it. The fumes thus caused absorb the oxygen in the air within the bell. A fuller description will be found on our "World's News" page.

exercising ordinary care in respect of food and feeding and other phases of existence, we now come to consider the latest extension of the Metchnikoff raid on the large intestine. Despairing, apparently, of accomplishing the suggested reform of the digestive system through feeding alone, we are now informed that the only perfect way to attain a healthy old age is to have the large intestine put out of action. A surgical operation is familiar enough

where, in consequence of serious disease of this

or other parts of the digestive system, a portion of the digestive tube is either removed, or is left out of the circuit, so to speak. If we artificially terminate the digestive tube above the large intestine, we clearly dispense with the latter portion of the apparatus. Many persons live for years after operations of this kind, some in the enjoyment of a fair measure of health, others in a more or less miserable state. Even when the stomach itself is removed for disease and the end of the gullet joined on to the first part of the intestine, life may be carried on and food digested for a certain period.

Metchnikoff's latest idea is that, the sooner the large bowel is made to cease its functions, the better will it be for the prospects of the healthy longevity of the race. This is, in truth, a very large demand on the part of so-called advanced science. Most of us, I take it, will prefer the ordinary chances of longevity with our digestive systems left intact, to attempting to secure length of days through the performance of a serious surgical operation. Suppose we accept the entirely gratuitous assumption that Metchnikoff's views are correct, it is evident he is playing the part of the evolutionist who is in a tremendous hurry. He forgets that Nature's way of modification is timed for the most part to slow measure, and not to *allegretto* passages. The conception of a race of human beings undergoing mutilation of the digestive system in early life on the mere chance of attaining a healthy old age is one which we feel inclined justifiably to treat as a pseudo-scientific joke. It only needs an extension of

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. LXXXIII.: THE
RT. HON. SIR EDWARD FRY, G.C.B., F.R.S., ETC.
Expert on British Mosses, and other scientific matters.
Photograph by Elliott and Fry.



THE NEWEST FORM OF DIRIGIBLE: HERR KUEFFERLE'S MODEL
FOR A 100-METRE DIRIGIBLE.

The model has just been completed, and those authorities of Frankfurt who have to do with aviation regard it as a complete success. There will be a motor in each of the two cars. It is proposed that the balloon shall be 100 metres in length.

hygienic drink and food. Farinaeous foods, I believe, were also advocated as giving the bacilli less chance and inducement to multiply, and accordingly diet of this latter kind was also approved of as tending to limit bacillary reproduction. Thus treated, the large intestine was no longer to be regarded as a disadvantage to humanity. Its evil effects—theoretically expounded—were to be contradicted and opposed, and so old age was to be favoured and encouraged as the natural and universal prelude to the end of a lengthened existence.

Of course, the natural inquiry will at once be made whether the large intestine really merits the slur which has been cast upon it. Physiologically regarded, the small intestine, wherein the bulk of our food is digested, might certainly be also objected to on the ground that it is by no means free from germ-presence, responsible on occasion for a large proportion of digestive upsets. If mankind in the making does not altogether exhibit quite a perfect organisation, it is quite another



CUTTING CRESS: THE ROLLER KNIFE BEING DRAGGED ALONG THE BED BY TWO MEN.

The roller which contains the knife is made of wooden laths, and so floats upon the water. When it is pulled along, it revolves, as the cutter of a lawn-mower revolves, and so cuts the cress.



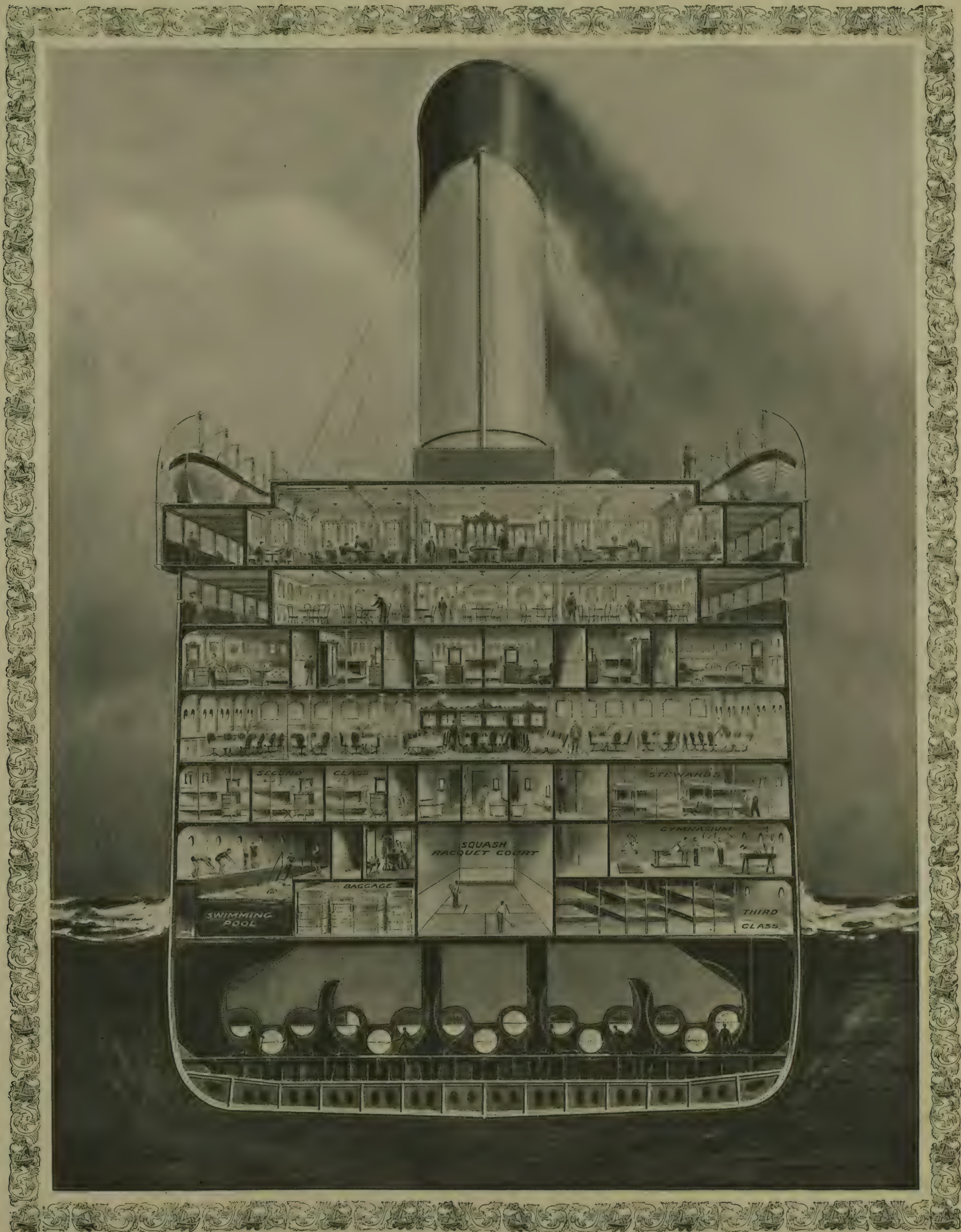
DESIGNED TO CARRY FIFTY PASSENGERS: THE MODEL OF THE
KUEFFERLE DIRIGIBLE.

The balloons are shielded from the direct rays of the sun by a cover which, in case of disaster, would act parachute-fashion. Our illustrations, as we have noted, show the model of the invention. It is anticipated that the dirigible proper will be ready before very long.

the idea to advocate the abolition of feeding altogether, or the taking of our diet in tabloid form, as desirable aims of existence.

The fact is that when old age falls to be considered in relation to due preparation therefor, by way of prolonging life, we have to reflect that not the digestive system alone, but every bodily organ, participates in the changes incidental to increasing years. You cannot save the arteries from becoming brittle—"A man is as old as his arteries" is a favourite saying of the physician, and a true one. You cannot delay absorption of the living matter of cells, or of the animal part of bone. Nothing can arrest the disappearance of brain-cells, and the lightening of the organ of mind. To imagine that we can rid the digestive system of germs is a vain conceit; and to think that the intestine is the sole factor in interfering with life's prolongation is to conceive another vain thing. A pity it seems that Nature has spent so much trouble in evolving all our complexities. ANDREW WILSON.

A LINER FITTED WITH A SWIMMING-POOL, A SQUASH-RACQUETS COURT,
AND A GYMNASIUM.



A FLOATING TOWN: THE "OLYMPIC," WHICH IS NOW BEING BUILT—MIDSHIP SECTION.

Every time a new giant liner is launched the vessel in question is said to mark the limit for size, speed, and comfort; yet its successors invariably go a step or two further. The "Olympic," for instance, which is now being built by Messrs. Harland and Wolff at Belfast for the White Star Line, will create a new record for size, though not for speed. She will be 890 feet in length, 92 feet in beam, and 64 feet in moulded depth. From her keel to the roof of her pilot-house she will be 105 feet. Each of her four elliptical funnels will be 28 feet in diameter. Her freeboard will be about 52 feet at the bow, 45 feet to the level of the main deck, 62 feet to the boat-deck amidships, and 42 feet at the stern. She will average twenty-one knots. We show her in section, that our readers may note, in particular, the swimming-pool, the squash-raquets court, and the gymnasium she is to have. Above the squash-raquets court are bath-rooms, flanked by the second-class berths and the steward's quarters. The other rooms explain themselves. The "Olympic's" sister-ship is to be called the "Titanic."—[DRAWN BY W. B. ROBINSON.]

THE GUNS WITH WHICH SPAIN IS FIGHTING: ARTILLERY AT MELILLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES AND ANOTHER.



1. THE SPANISH FIELD-GUNS IN ACTION.

2. PLACING SIEGE-GUNS IN POSITION.

3. THE SPANISH ARTILLERY IN ACTION AGAINST THE RIFFIANS.

4. MOUNTAIN-GUNS IN A WELL-PROTECTED POSITION.

5. A MAXIM IN USE IN THE SPANISH CAMP.

The Spanish artillery has done much execution among the Rifians, and it would seem that it is likely to do much more. It may be said that Spain is rather backward with regard to the arming of her artillery with the most modern weapons. The reorganisation of the artillery branch of the army is, however, going on rapidly, and it is likely that it will be complete within a year. Of the guns shown in these illustrations, both the field-guns and the siege-guns are probably from twenty to twenty-five years old. Nevertheless, they are quite effective weapons. The mountain-guns are shown with their breeches and muzzles covered; that is to say, they were not in use at the time the photograph was taken.

THE PEACE GUN AND THE WAR GUN: A RIFFIAN AND HIS ARMS.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



ARMED FOR THE HUNTING OF BEASTS AND THE HUNTING OF MEN: A RIFFIAN WARRIOR WITH HIS FLINTLOCK AND HIS MAUSER.

The Riffian warrior carries two guns, a flintlock for ordinary shooting at short range and for the killing of small game and birds; and a Mauser, his greatest treasure, for use in warfare and for long-distance shooting. The Riffian is, as a rule, an excellent shot, and he values his ammunition more than does the ordinary man, for it is both rare and expensive. The majority of the Riffians are tall, powerful men, with a remarkable range of vision, a fierce temper, but a fine point of honour. For many years they were great pirates, but they gave up piracy at the request of the late Sir John Drummond-Hay, our great Minister to the Moorish Court, who went boldly into the country of the offending tribe and extracted from them a promise to leave ships alone in future. The Riffians claim respect and are extremely likely to enforce it. They have a great reputation as fighting-men, and it is said that any man who shows the white feather runs every risk of being killed by his womenfolk.

MAKING THE LINER AS SAFE AS A HOUSE: GUARDING PASSENGERS.

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2. A BUOY, WHICH IS AUTOMATICALLY THROWN INTO THE WATER IN THE CASE OF ANYONE FALLING OVERBOARD, AND THE ROD ON WHICH STICKS UPRIGHT AND FLARES AS SOON AS WATER TOUCHES IT, THUS GUIDING THE MAN WHO HAS FALLEN OVERBOARD.

3. A SEAMAN WITH HIS HAND ON THE VALVE WHICH RINGS BELLS AND LIGHTS RED LIGHTS, IN ALL THE WATERTIGHT COMPARTMENTS FOR SEVEN SECONDS; AND THE WHEEL WHICH, TURNED ONCE, CLOSES EVERY WATERTIGHT DOOR IN TWENTY-TWO SECONDS.
4. TUBES ON THE BRIDGE WHICH ARE CONNECTED WITH ALL PARTS OF THE VESSEL, AND INDICATE THE POSITION OF ANY FIRE THAT MAY BREAK OUT.
5. FIRE DRILL ON A LINER, SHOWING ONE OF THE SAILORS IN A SMOKE HELMET AND ANOTHER PUMPING AIR TO HIM.

6. A VALVE THAT CAUSES FIVE BUOYS TO BE DROPPED FROM THE SIDES OF THE VESSEL.
7. SIGNALLING THE WHEREABOUTS OF A MAN OVERBOARD.
8. THE CLOCKWORK (ABOVE THE ELECTRIC LAMP) WHICH BLOWS THE FOG-WHISTLE EVERY SEVEN SECONDS, WITH (BELOW IT) THE SWITCH-BOARD BY WHICH ALL MEMBERS OF THE CREW CAN BE SUMMONED TO QUARTERS.
9. CLOSING A WATERTIGHT DOOR BY HAND.

Every precaution is, of course, taken to ensure safety for the liner and her passengers, and many ingenious devices are in use. By means of the tubes seen in illustration No. 4, the position of any fire that may break out is shown immediately. In case of fire, smoke is drawn through one or other of the tubes by the fan in the case above it, and the location of the fire is apparent. Not only are mechanical appliances fitted, but the men on all the great liners are taught precisely how to act in the event of danger, whether that be caused by fire, collision, or storm. They learn also to lower the life-boats quickly, to water, provision, and man them, and to save men overboard.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU AND BYRON.]

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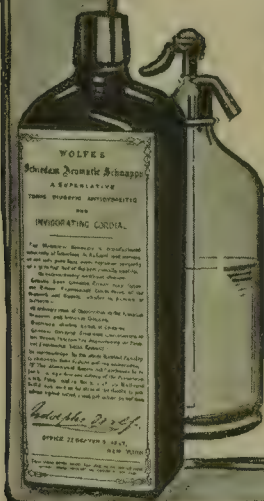
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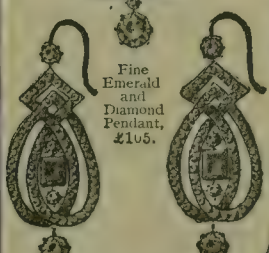
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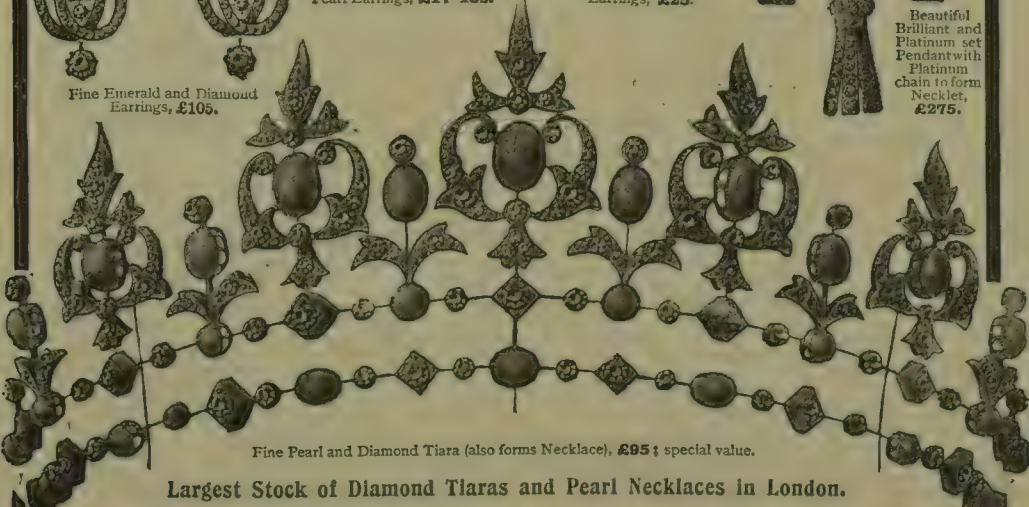
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LADIES' PAGE.

IF the girls who don flaunting and unsuitable seaside garb could have seen the royal ladies at Cowes, a needed lesson might have been learned. The Queen, the Princess of Wales, and the Tsaritsa all wore nothing else but the simplest of coats and skirts, some in white and some in navy serge. There is always a certain coolness in the breezes which makes serge suitable for those living on a yacht; the smart women who were residing ashore wore lighter fabrics, zephyrs and lawns and linens. Spotted materials are having a special vogue; and the new turned-up tunic, called usually here the "fishwife," and in France the "lavandière" drapery, was seen with the tunic in spotted zephyr, and the pleated, walking-length underskirt in plain material of the same colour. Yellow had a certain vogue as a compliment to the Russian royal visitors. Mrs. George Keppel, who is a fair beauty, was well suited by amber cloth revers to her white serge coat; and Lady Scott had a white Norfolk coat, with the belt and strappings of Russian yellow.

Everybody was pleased to see the two eldest daughters of the Tsar "shop-gazing" and buying in Cowes. The little girls were accompanied only by their governess and two gentlemen. The Grand Duchesses were just as pleasantly excited and interested as any girls should be in a little foreign town. The second daughter particularly received my friend's admiration: "She looks so clever." The eldest was thought to have a "very good expression." When the maternal grandmother of these young ladies, our own admirable Princess Alice, died so early, her brother, King Edward, in writing of her, used a phrase that this description recalls to me. He said—"She was so good, so kind, so clever." The granddaughters of that excellent woman and the great-granddaughters of Queen Victoria ought to possess fine qualities!

Even if their little brother, the Tsarevitch, had never appeared upon the scene, however, the Tsar's daughters would not have had any opportunity of exercising their minds and hearts in that most conspicuous and difficult sphere—the government of their native land. Women under Russian law could formerly succeed to the throne, and it so happened that during the eighteenth century there were several reigning Empresses. The greatest of them, Catherine II. (though she had no right of birth to the throne, and was placed there by the Army) proved singularly able; she introduced many social and legal reforms, and was beloved and venerated by her people. It was, however, her son Paul (a reactionary tyrant of the worst description, who was murdered after four years' rule) who issued a jealous edict that no woman should in future ascend the throne unless no male representative of the royal house existed. So long as this arbitrary edict holds sway, therefore, the Tsar's daughters would be passed over as heirs to the crown in favour of his cousins. The birth of the son of the Tsar, of course, gave him an heir in his own family and set at rest a rumour that was previously rife that he



A USEFUL AND SMART WRAP

Long coat in Shantung of a delicate colour, with black silk collar and cuffs, and buttons to match. Hat of stitched Shantung with black velvet band and bow.

intended to reverse the edict of Paul and to appoint his eldest daughter as his successor, as he had a right to do, legally speaking, though possibly it would not have been practically successful. A similar act was the origin of the "Carlist" party, that has so long disturbed Spain.

Women rulers have often been proved historically to have peculiar power of guiding a country in times of transition and reform. It was, no doubt, a combination of womanly tact and more solid qualities that made the success of an Elizabeth of England, a Catherine of Russia, a Margaret of the Netherlands, and the rest of the great women rulers in difficult periods. Here is a pretty little story told by the English nursery governess of the Tsar's daughters, which perhaps bears on the point. The governess was driving out with the Grand Duchess Tatiana (the Tsar's second child, born 1897—the "clever-looking" girl of my friend's letter), who was at the time only about six years old. The carriage was checked for a few moments by other traffic, just where a young student was standing waiting to cross the road. The baby Princess, as she had been taught to do, bowed to the youth, who was staring straight in the carriage, but he looked at her gloomily and surlily, and made no sort of response. "Why does not that boy touch his hat?" the little girl asked. "Perhaps he has never been taught that he ought to do so when a lady salutes him," said the governess. "Oh, the poor boy!" exclaimed the little girl; and forthwith she smiled her sweetest upon him, and kissed her hand to him several times. This was too much for the youth; he smiled back, and lifted his cap. "There, he knows now, the dear boy—I taught him!" said the little girl cheerfully as the carriage drove on. It is as true in government as in private life, that "more flies are caught by honey than by vinegar," and perhaps women spread honey in political life most successfully because most willingly.

Householders' responsibilities have indeed been enlarged to an appalling extent by the new law as to the compensation by the employer of the employed in case of accidents, even though one quite out of the power of the employer to avert. It has just been decided that a domestic servant must be paid by her late employer "ten shillings a week until she is able to resume her ordinary avocations,"—which may, of course, be never—the injury sustained by the girl being a mere pinch of the finger by a bone while preparing a rabbit for cooking, from which blood-poisoning followed. In another case, a servant is awarded six shillings a week for life for an injury to her hand caused by a pin catching in her house-flannel while she was scrubbing the floor. In a third case, a char-woman who had completed her day's work went back to the house for her apron which she had forgotten and fell down some stairs, and although she was not at the time in the householder's employment the Judges have awarded her large damages. The only safeguard against these unforeseen claims, to meet which privately may cripple for life the comfort of people of modest means, is to insure all one's servants in some reliable society.—FILOMENA.

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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE Bishop of London makes his regular holiday engagements in the year. In January he visits his mother at Bournemouth, and in August he spends a week with his brother, the Rev. E. H. Winnington-Ingram, Rector of Ross. At Bournemouth and at Ross he pleads on behalf of the East London Church Fund, and he knows how to arouse the generosity of his hearers. Last week the Bishop preached at the reopening of Abbeydore Church.

The Bishop of Winchester is going to Sweden in September to meet the Archbishop of Upsala and other Swedish Church dignitaries. At the Lambeth Conference of 1908 a very friendly letter was sent to the Archbishops and Bishops of the Anglican Communion from the Swedish Primate. The Archbishop of Canterbury appointed a small committee for the promotion of cordial relations with the Scandinavian Churches, and asked Dr. Ryle to act as chairman. The Bishop of Salisbury and the Bishop of Marquette are also on the committee.

The Rev. H. G. Daniell-Bainbridge, Precentor of Westminster Abbey, is about to become Rector of Handsworth, Birmingham. Minor Canon Daniell-Bainbridge has been connected with the Abbey for nineteen years, and has refused more than one offer of important preferment. His predecessor at Handsworth was Dr. A. G. Burn, who succeeds the new Dean of Lichfield at Halifax.

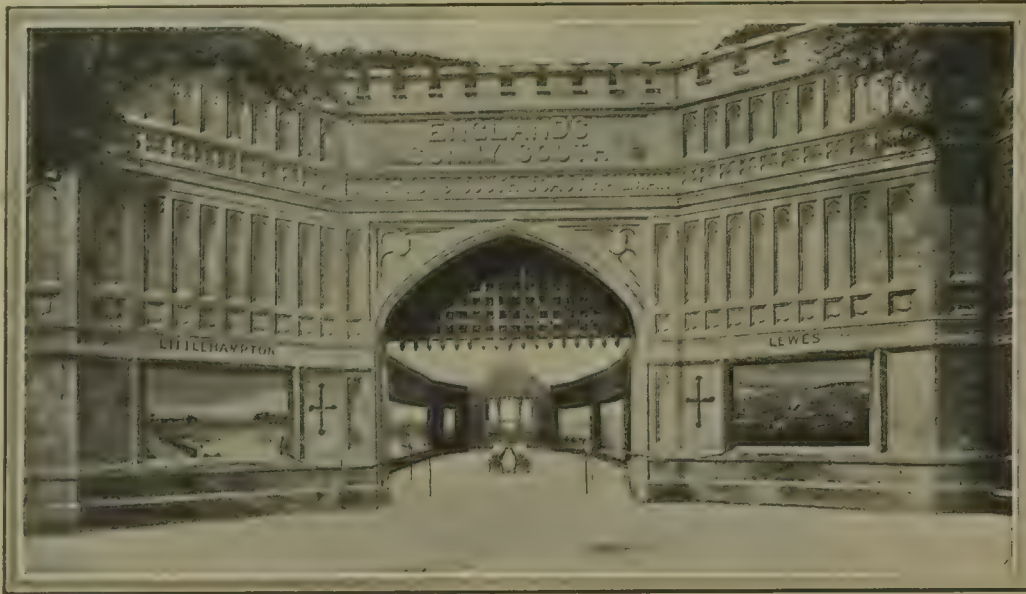
The important scheme for a new University in China forms the subject of a leading article in the *Guardian*. Lord William Cecil is one of the moving spirits in the project, and his brother, the Marquess of Salisbury, is a member of the committee appointed to carry it out. It is proposed that the University for China shall be founded somewhat on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge. The preliminary sum asked for is £50,000. As was shown at the recent Mansion House meeting, this scheme has the warmest support of leaders in the various denominations.

The *Guardian* pays a high tribute to the memory of the late Mr. William Nicholson, of Basing Park, Hants. Mr. Nicholson was a devoted servant of the Church. His benefaction of £50,000 to the Diocesan Fund towards increasing the incomes of incumbents in rural parishes was only one instance of his large-

hearted generosity. He was active as a church-builder, and he frequently assisted candidates for Holy Orders in their University course.

A special course of summer sermons is being preached at St. Anne's, Soho, during the holiday season. The preacher is the Rev. B. F. Simpson, whose Sunday evening course will be on "England's Books and England's Faith," with special reference to Chaucer, More, Shakespeare, Milton, Bunyan, and Browning.

We have received the 1909 edition of the "A. B. C. Guide to the Highlands of Scotland," which describes the routes traversed by the Highland Railway from



A THING TO SEE AT THE WHITE CITY: THE "ENGLAND'S SUNNY SOUTH" PAVILION.

The Pavilion contains most interesting views of Lewes, Littlehampton, Bognor, Bexhill, Southsea, Seaford, Eastbourne, Tunbridge Wells, Hastings and St. Leonards, Brighton and Hove. The picture of Brighton and Hove is forty-five feet in length.

Perth, in the south, to John o' Groats in the north, and the land of Skye in the west. An excellent feature for sportsmen is a list of open fishings and golf-courses in the Highlands, with descriptive notes. Special tourist fares are given from practically all stations in England and Wales to every station on the Highland line. An original feature of the Guide is a gazetteer arranged alphabetically, embracing all places of interest in the Highlands. The book is profusely illustrated. It may be had, post free, on application, from Mr. T. A. Wilson, general manager, the Highland Railway, Inverness; or from Messrs. W. T. Hedges, Ltd., Effingham House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE BEST PEOPLE" AT WYNDHAM'S.

IF he will only amuse us, we English theatre-goers are prepared to forgive a playwright almost anything. Now, whatever else may be said of the comedy of "smart" manners just staged at Wyndham's under the title of "The Best People," we can at any rate credit its author, Mr. Frederick Lonsdale, with the possession of a pretty wit and a sense of comic situation. The stage-writer who can turn such gifts as these to account may be pardoned much, even unoriginality of plot and conventionality of treatment. In Mr. Lonsdale's

piece we see employed once more the familiar idea of a wife retaliating on a disloyal husband by pretended emulation of his example, but the idea is handled so brightly through the first two acts of the play that the purely mechanical conduct of the intrigue does not force itself disagreeably on the attention, and on the strength of those acts the new dramatist—for he has hitherto been known merely as the librettist of a musical comedy—would seem to have secured a genuine popular success. Of course, if Mr. Lonsdale's scheme be looked into closely, it betrays only too plainly the mathematical elaboration of a formula. He presents to us the ordinary pair of married couples, and regroups his quartet so that whereas on the one hand we have a desperate flirtation between one of the men and his friend's wife, we have the other married woman employing her rival's husband to rouse her own spouse's jealousy. The happiest scene of the play is that in which the heroine, finding that in her absence her husband has arranged a little "supper for two," makes an appointment with the husband of her rival in the same place. The game of cross-purposes is very neatly worked, and there is plenty of laughable word-fencing. Mr. Lonsdale, however, has not yet learnt the knack of rounding-off a play and of keeping up its pace to the very end. He stumbles over his third act, and shows lack of invention at the critical point. Still, there is enough drollery in the piece to atone for its conventional finish, and with such capable artists to interpret his fun as Mr. Kenneth Douglas, Mr. Frederick Kerr, and Miss Lettice Fairfax, and an actress of Miss Eva Moore's quality to sound, in the heroine's rôle, just the right note of pathos, it could not have been produced under more favourable auspices.

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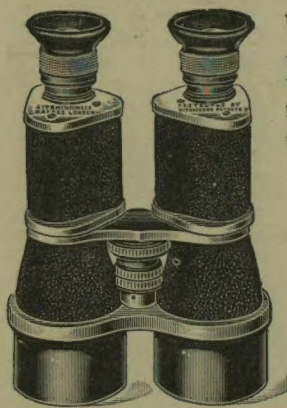
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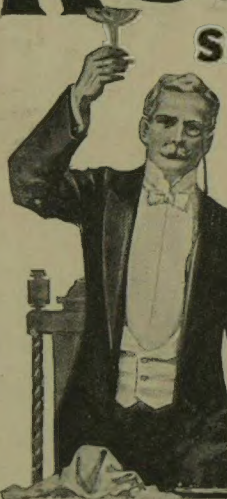
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

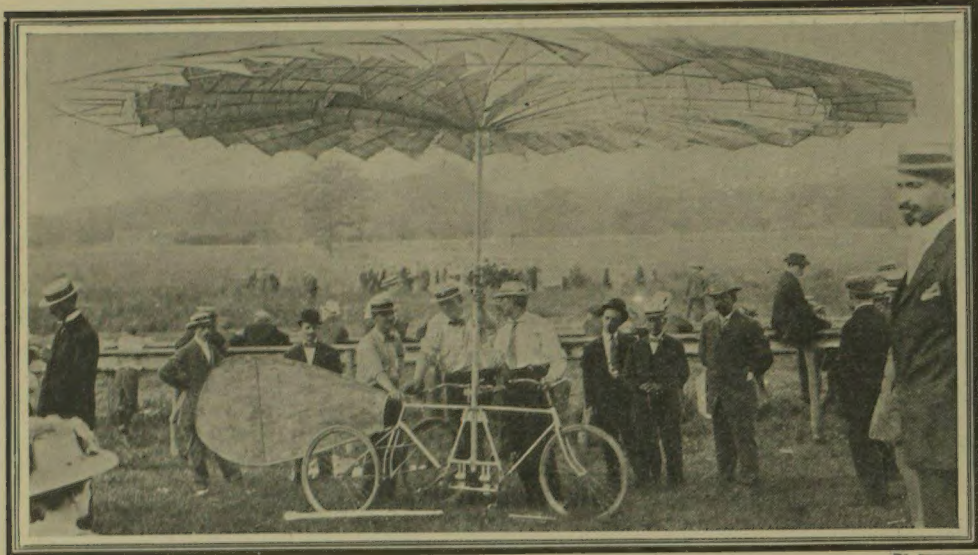
VERY shortly the Royal Automobile and the Irish Automobile Clubs will be located in newly built premises. The great Club House in Pall Mall which is to house the R.A.C., and which will out-Herod Herod in the matter of club-houses throughout the world,

other connections has been the boast of British justice. If we are to fall in with Mr. Haldane's suggestion, let us have a Roland for our Oliver: let it be understood that the un-English police-trapping is to cease where it is obviously an absurdity, and let it go forth to the amateurs who attempt the dispensation of justice in country places that there is to be an end to their virulence and savagery. Else there shall be no voluntary transport and traction for our voluntary army. Here is our chance!

I presume it is not possible for any special section of the public selected, as are motorists, for peculiar taxation by a Chancellor of the Exchequer, to make any stipulations in connection with such taxation. But

the fresh imposts would be viewed with greater equanimity. The proposed allocation of the money to be obtained to road-improvements is good, but such improvements as effected to existing roads, and as carried out, for instance, by the Kentish surveyor, Mr. Maybury, on the main roads of his county, should be the first to be recognised.

The Incorporated Institution of Automobile Engineers were well advised, and showed their appreciation of good work and sound methods, when they elected to pay a visit to the Adderley Works of the Wolseley Tool and Motor-Car Company, where the now world-famous Wolseley-Siddeley motor-cars are produced. The party numbered no less than fifty, and made most critical rounds of the works under special guidance. Every process in the manufacture of the above cars was thoroughly inspected, beginning with the aluminium, brass, and iron foundries, and ending with the departments where the finished chassis are finally tested. The automobile engineers all and sundry were more than impressed by the various methods which, regardless of expense, are employed to ensure accurate workmanship, and quitted the big establishment fully convinced that at Adderley Park all that human thought and skill can do is being done to turn out the perfect motor-car.

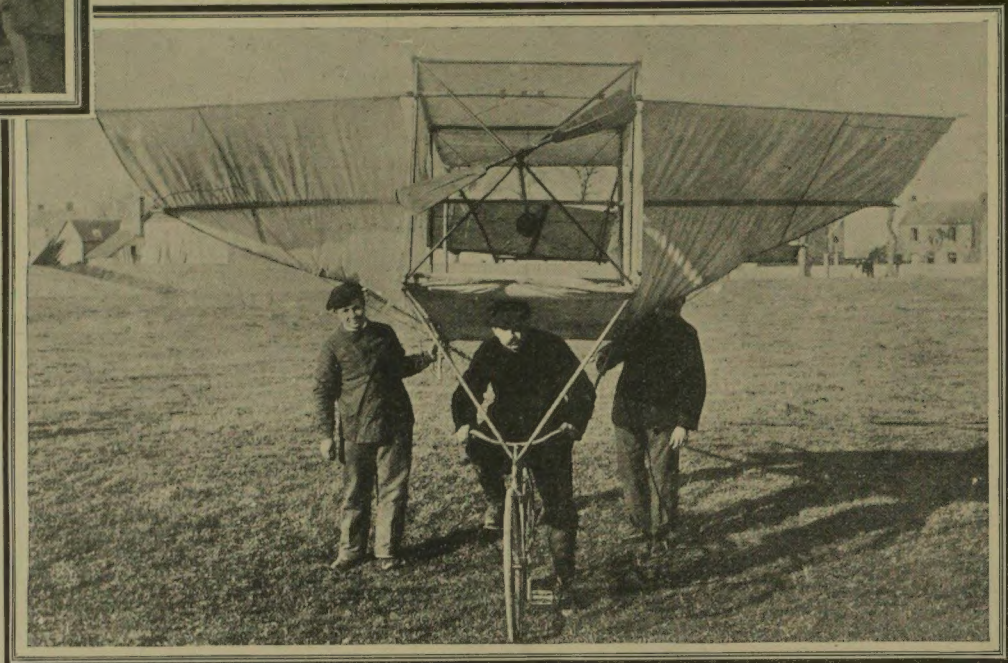


A MOST NOVEL AIR-SHIP: THE CURIOUS RICKMANS FLYING-MACHINE.

goes on apace, while more modestly, but none the less sumptuously, the Irish A.C. are erecting unto themselves most comfortable quarters fronting on Dawson Street. True to the gallantry which has ever been an attribute of your true-born Celt, the best situated and most pleasant room in the new building is to be devoted to the ladies. This is a contrast to what will obtain in Pall Mall when the R.A.C. are established there, for I am informed that the fair will not be permitted to penetrate very far into the sanctums of the new club. As the Scottish Club are already exceedingly well housed in Glasgow, the English, Scottish, and Irish Clubs will all then be in the enjoyment of attractive club-quarters, which cannot fail to lend cohesion to the members of the motoring fraternity.

About to be plundered by the State, in a present condition of despoliation by county authorities, and harassed by the public, motorists are now being asked to give their services and the use of their cars gratis to an ungrateful country. This appeal from the authorities should form a lever by which motorists may seek to obtain a modicum of that fair treatment which in all

a good deal can be done by strenuous representation, and up to the present our Chancellor-elected sponsors in the House of Commons have been content to accept some entirely unnecessary and visionary suggestions as to road-improvements. If we could obtain the abolition of the speed-limit, or its extension to 30 miles per hour, with a relegation of police supervision to really dangerous places, then



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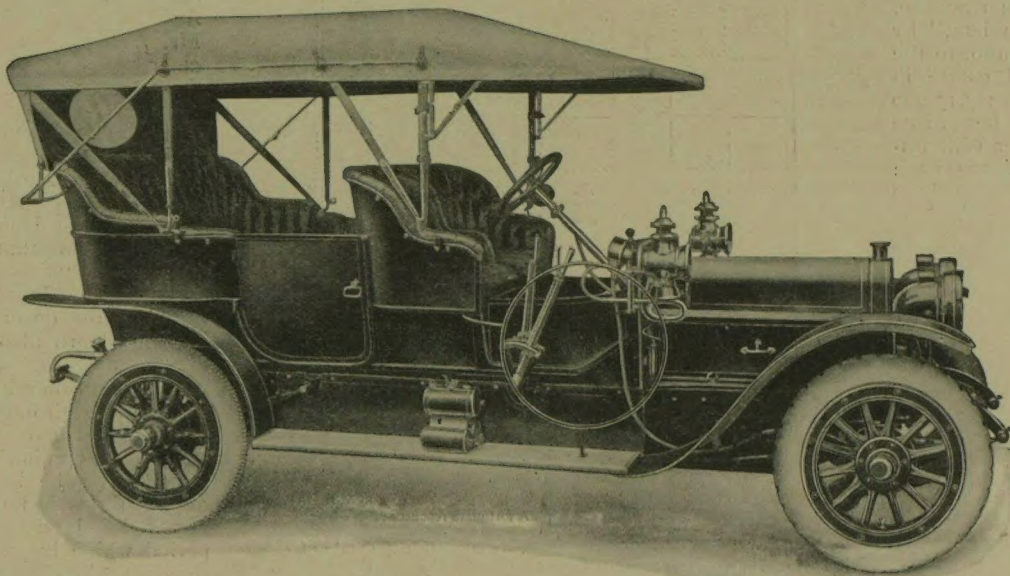
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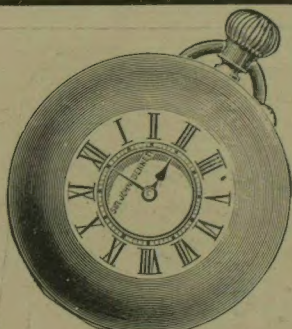
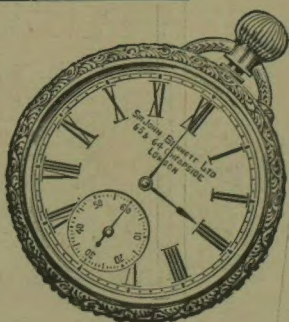
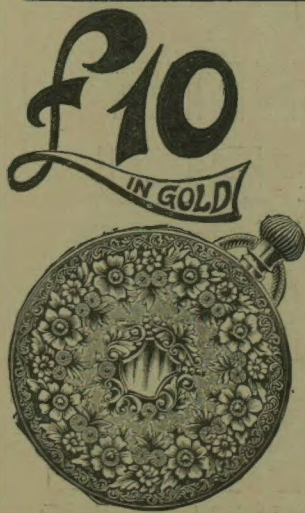


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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will of EMMA, LADY OSBORNE, of 20, Eccleston Square, and Beechwood Park, Nenagh, Tipperary, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £196,822. She bequeaths £3,000 each to Miss Weston's Homes for Sailors, and the Tipperary Protestant Orphanage; £2,000 each to the Gordon Boys' Home, and the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Dublin; £2,000 each to the Adelaide Hospital, the Distressed Protestants Society, Mrs. Smyly's Schools, and the School for the Education of Daughters of the Clergy, Dublin; £1,000 each to the Hospital for Consumption, the Cancer Hospital, the Fever Hospital, the Victoria Hospital for Children, the Convalescent Hospital (Walton-on-Thames), the Royal Blind Pension Society, the Indigent Blind Visiting Society, St. John's Foundation School, the Friends of the Clergy Corporation, the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation, the Clergy Orphan Corporation, the Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, St. Ann's Asylum, the Home for Little Boys, Farnham, the United Kingdom Beneficent Society, the Female Orphan Asylum, and the Capel Almshouses, Capel, Surrey; £500 each to the Vicars of St. Peter's, Eaton Square, and St. Michael's, Chester Square, for their poor; and two pictures, "The Gamblers," by Caravaggio, and "St. Cecilia," by Alonzo Cano, to the National Gallery. She also gives all real estate in Ireland and £10,000 to Colonel James G. Toler; £15,000 to her cousin William Webb; £10,000 to her niece Emma Ward; £10,000 each to the Rev. Roger Williamson Wilson and Laurence Osborne Trant; £5,000 each to her cousins Emily Butt, Mary Tappay, Sarah Jane Way, Emmeline Webb, and Frances Maingny; and the ultimate residue to her cousins Constance Webb, Evelyn Webb, and Sarah Jane Wray.

The will (dated Sept. 23, 1907) of MR. HERBERT JOHNSON MARSLAND, of Eaves Hall, near Clitheroe, retired cotton-spinner, has been proved, and the value of the estate sworn at £259,047. He bequeaths £5,000 each to his nephew and niece, William James Owen and Dorothy Gladys Owen; an annuity of £200 to his wife's sister, Elizabeth Owen; £500, and £4,000 a year, to his wife; and £1,000 each to his nephews and nieces, Harold Marsland Johnson, Leonard Clarkson Johnson, Percy Clarkson Johnson, Wilfrid T. C. Johnson, Margery C. Johnson, Maude Alice Marsland, Josephine Marsland, Kathleen Marsland, and Rosamund Elsie Marsland. All other his estate and effects he leaves in trust for Mrs. Marsland for life, and then, as to one third, to the children of his deceased brother Sydney, and one third each, in trust, for his brother Arthur Edward and his sister Mary Helen Johnson, with remainder to their children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. James Douglas Baird, West George Street, Glasgow, and 10, Wellington Square, Ayr, a member of the Jockey Club and Yacht Squadron £120,571
Mr. John Samuel Foster, London Road, Southend £33,345
The Earl of Howth, Howth Castle, Howth, Dublin £26,196

CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

HERWARD.—We admit the delay, but hope to publish one shortly.
L. SCHLU (Vienna) and CARL PRENCKE (Hamburg).—The first move is sufficient.

W. S. GERVIS (Hotel Astoria, Paris).—Your solution is perfectly correct, and we trust to receive others from you in due course.

C. F. FINLAY (Havana).—Your problem shows constructive skill, but present day taste is dead against four-movers.

DR. EDWARD MAZELL.—Thanks for problem. We are writing you in reply to letter.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3402.—By E. MAUER.

WHITE.

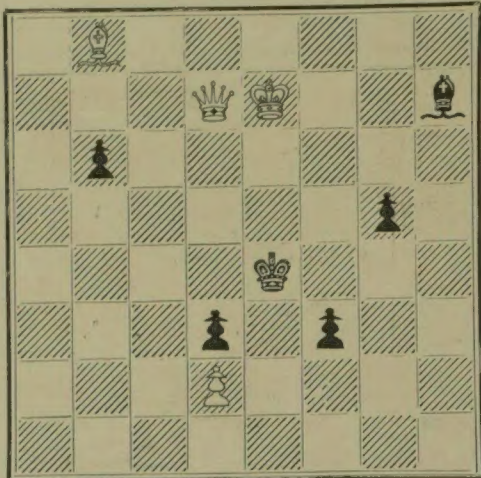
1. Q to Kt 8th
2. Mates accordingly.

BLACK.

Any move

PROBLEM No. 3405.—By T. KING-PARKS.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the match between Messrs. MIESER and RUBINSTEIN. (Vienna Game.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	15. Kt takes B (ch)	Q takes Kt
2. Kt to Q 3rd	Kt to K 3rd	16. Q takes Q P	P to Q 4th
3. P to B 4th	P to Q 4th	17. B to K 3rd	Q R to Q sq
4. B P takes P	Kt takes P	18. Q to K 4th	Q to Q 2nd
5. Kt to B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th	19. R to B 5th	K R to K sq
6. P to Q 3rd	Kt to B 4th	20. Q to K K 4th	
7. B to K 2nd	Kt to B 3rd		
8. Castles	B to K 2nd		
9. Kt to Q 4th	B takes B		
10. Q Kt takes B	Kt takes K P		
11. Kt to B 5th	Kt to K 3rd		
12. Kt to B 4th	Castles		
13. Q to K sq			
If Kt takes B, ch, Q takes Kt; 14. Kt takes P, Q to B 4th, ch; 15. Kt to K 3rd with a defensive instead of an attacking game. The line adopted comes within an ace of storming the position, besides winning back the pawn.			
13. Q to K sq	Kt takes Kt		
14. Q takes Kt.	Kt to K 3rd		

This move must either have been a complete oversight, or, if it had a purpose, is a total miscalculation.

White resigns.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3397 received from C. A. M. (Penang) and G. Arnold (Natal); of No. 3398 from R. H. Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.) and Arun Singha (Calcutta); of No. 3399 from Charles Willing (Philadelphia) and F. J. (Trinidad); of No. 3400 from Henry A. Sellar (Denver), R. H. Couper, Charles Willing, and F. Grant (New York); of No. 3401 from L. Schlu (Vienna), J. F. Walklett (Burslem), J. B. Camara (Madeira), J. McOscar, and J. Saunders (Ipswich); of No. 3402 from Captain J. A. Challice (Great Yarmouth), Carl Prencke (Hamburg), Frank R. Pickering (Forest Hill), Frank W. Atchinson (Crowthorne), Trial (Glasgow), and J. Saunders.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3403 received from Albert Wolff (Putney), A. G. Beadell (Winchelsea), Sorrento, Joseph Willcock (Shrewsbury), J. Santer (Paris), Major Buckley (Inslow), Theodore Roberts (Blackpool), T. Turner (Brixton), W. S. Gervis (Paris), T. Roberts (Hackney), E. J. Winter-wood (Paignton), J. Coad (Vauxhall), F. Henderson, G. L. Rutter, R. Worters (Canterbury), J. Gundry (Exeter), F. R. Pickering, J. A. S. Hanbury (Birmingham), F. S. (Edinburgh), J. D. Tucker (Ilkley), Hereward, G. Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), and F. R. (Paris).

"THE POLITICAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND."

A PICTURESQUE period crowded with memorable events is described in the new volume of "The Political History of England, 1702-1760," edited by Mr. William Hunt and Mr. Reginald Poole, and published by Messrs. Longmans and Co. The work consists of twelve volumes by twelve different writers, and the ninth, now issued, ranging from the accession of Anne to the death of George II., has been entrusted to Mr. J. S. Leadam, who possesses the faculty of orderly, clear narrative. His review of the leading incidents of three reigns is simple, vivid, and dispassionate. It is the result of much research and is at the same time free from the dry-as-dust style. Mr. Leadam shows how Marlborough retrieved "the ancient honour and glory of the English nation"; he guides us through the intrigues of Harley and St. John and the Junta; he traces the Union between England and Scotland, reminding us that admission to England's colonial trade was "the bait which whetted Scotch appetites." The Jacobite rebellions and the South Sea Bubble are described plainly and yet graphically. Students learn also how Walpole introduced his "new maxims of government," requiring discipline in administration and becoming "first Minister." Walpole guided George II. through the Queen. "When I give her her lesson she can make him propose the very thing as his own opinion which a week before he had rejected as mine." The brilliancy of the Parliamentary debates of the 'fifties is indicated; and in our great achievements by land and sea there is a climax to this period which inspires readers with national pride. Mr. Leadam sketches the struggle between England and France for India and North America. In his pages we obtain a glimpse of the splendid figure of Pitt, and we read once more of the capture of Quebec; of Hawke's victory in Quiberon Bay, which ended Choiseul's plan for the invasion of England; of the surrender of Montreal, by which Canada passed to the British Crown; and the surrender of Pondicherry, which sealed the transfer of India. A new dynasty was firmly established, a new empire was formed, a new political system was initiated, in the years dealt with in Mr. Leadam's volume, and the story is told in a manner worthy of the theme.

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